

ARMY



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REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XVII—NUMBER 20
WHOLE NUMBER 853.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1879.

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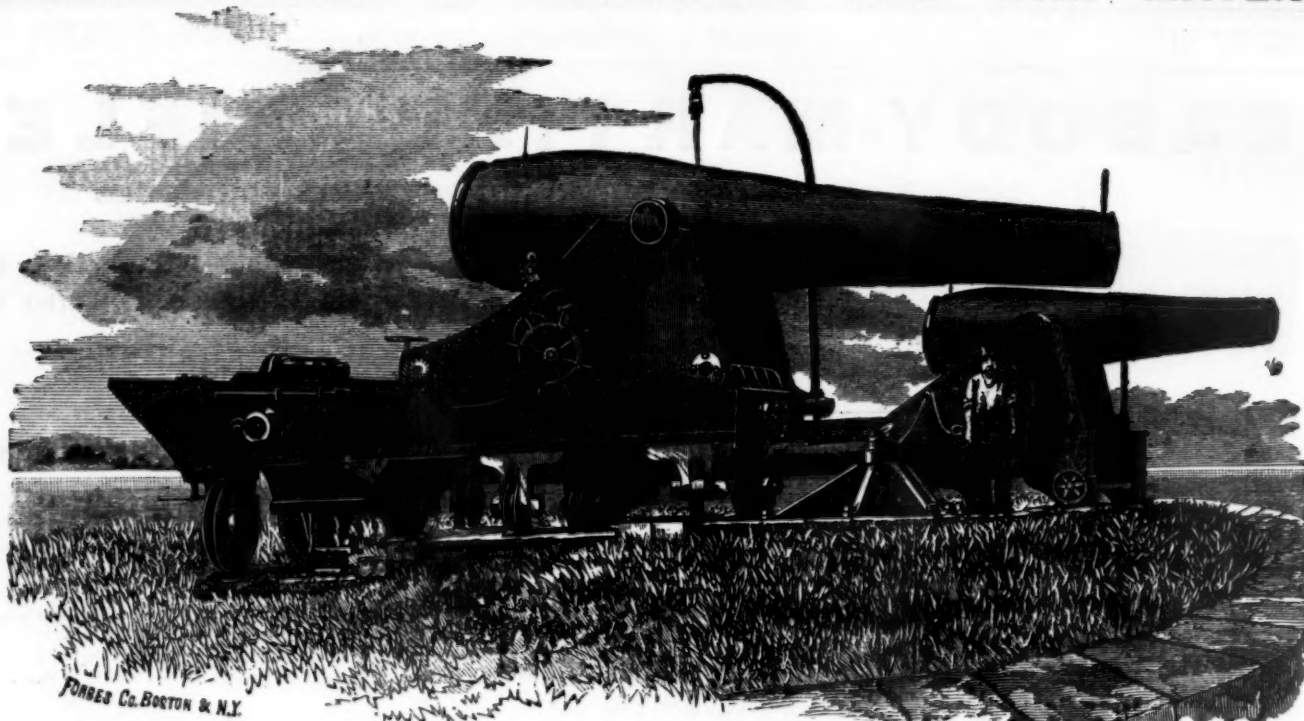
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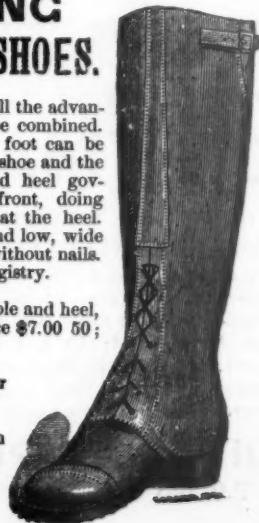


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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Boston, Mass., 39 Court st.—1st Lt. C. H. Rockwell, 5th Cav.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

FOLLOWING is a list of the appointments, promotions, and transfers in the Army, sent to the Senate Dec. 9. As they have been published in the JOURNAL from time to time, we did intend to hold them until they had been acted upon, but as action is to be deferred until after the holidays we give them here, and will state what names, if any, fail of confirmation:

APPOINTMENTS.

Quartermaster's Department.—1st Lt. Daniel D. Wheeler, of the 1st Artillery, to be captain, assistant quartermaster, July 2, 1879.

Ordnance Department.—2d Lt. Henry D. Borup, of the 2d Artillery, to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 13, 1879; 2d Lt. Lawrence L. Bruff, of the 3d Artillery, Oct. 30, 1879.

Signal Corps.—Sergt. Joseph S. Powell, of the Signal Service, to be 2d lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1879, to fill an original vacancy; Sergt. William A. Glassford, of the Signal Service, to be 2d lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1879, to fill an original vacancy.

Fifth Infantry.—Thos. M. Defrees, of W. Virginia, to be 2d lieutenant.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Satterlee C. Plummer, of D. C. (a graduate of M. A.), to be 2d lieutenant, vice Schaeffer, transferred to 9th Cavalry.

Re-appointment.—Michael O'Brien, late 1st lieutenant 1st Artillery, to be 1st lieutenant in the 4th Artillery, Sept. 1, 1879, with date of commission, and rank from April 15, 1867, vice Humphreys, who resigned regimental commission only.

PROMOTIONS.

Quartermaster's Department.—Capt. J. G. C. Lee, Asst. Q. M., to be major quartermaster, July 2, 1879.

Corps of Engineers.—Capt. Chas. W. Howell, to be major, June 30, 1879; 1st Lt. Daniel W. Lockwood, to be captain, June 30, 1879; 1st Lt. E. H. Ruffner, to be captain, Oct. 31, 1879; 2d Lt. Eugene Griffin, to be 1st lieutenant, June 30, 1879; 2d Lt. Willard Young, to be 1st lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1879; Additional 2d Lt. Curtis McD. Townsend, to be 2d lieutenant, June 30, 1879; Additional 2d Lt. Gustav J. Fieberger, to be 2d lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1879.

Ordnance Department.—Maj. James M. Whittemore, to be lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 2, 1879; Capt. Clifton Comly, to be major, Aug. 2, 1879; 1st Lt. Chas. S. Smith, to be captain, Aug. 2, 1879.

First Cavalry.—1st Lt. Edward Hunter (regimental adjutant) to be captain, Aug. 21, 1879; 2d Lt. Frank A. Edwards, to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 7, 1879.

Third Cavalry.—1st Lt. John C. Thompson (regimental adjutant), to be captain, Aug. 10, 1879; 1st Lt. John P. Walker, to be captain, Nov. 30, 1879; 2d Lt. James Allen, to be 1st lieutenant, July 24, 1879; 2d Lt. Bainbridge Reynolds, to be 1st lieutenant, Aug. 21, 1879, he being the regimental adjutant; 2d Lt. James E. H. Foster, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1879.

Fourth Cavalry.—Capt. E. B. Beaumont, to be major, Nov. 12, 1879; 1st Lt. Wm. A. Thompson, to be captain, July 23, 1879; 1st Lt. L. O. Parker, to be captain, Nov. 12, 1879; 2d Lt. Alex. Rodgers, to be 1st lieutenant, July 6, 1879; 2d Lt. James Parker, to be 1st lieutenant, July 23, 1879; 2d Lt. C. H. Murray, to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 2, 1879; 2d Lt. Wilber E. Wilder, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 12, 1879.

Sixth Cavalry.—2d Lt. Louis A. Craig, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1879.

Ninth Cavalry.—2d Lt. B. S. Humphreys, to be 1st lieutenant, June 24, 1879.

Tenth Cavalry.—2d Lt. T. W. Jones, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 20, 1879.

First Artillery.—1st Lt. John C. White, to be captain, July 18, 1879; 2d Lt. Frank S. Rice, to be 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1879; 2d Lt. John T. Honeycutt, to be 1st lieutenant, July 18, 1879.

Second Artillery.—Lt.-Col. Romeyn B. Ayres, 3d Artillery, to be colonel, July 18, 1879.

Third Artillery.—Major Joseph Stewart, 4th Artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel, July 18, 1879 (since retired); Major G. A. De Russy, to be lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 25, 1879; Capt. Richard Loder, of the 4th Artillery, to be major, August 25, 1879.

Fourth Artillery.—Capt. Wm. M. Graham, of the 1st Artillery, to be major, July 18, 1879; 1st Lt. John W. Roder (regimental adjutant), to be captain, Aug. 25, 1879; 2d Lt. M. M. Macomb, to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 6, 1879.

First Infantry.—1st Lt. Daniel F. Callinan, to be captain, July 1, 1879; 1st Lt. Robt. G. Heiner, to be captain, Sept. 29, 1879; 2d Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, to be 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1879; 2d Lt. Marion P. Maus, to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 29, 1879.

Third Infantry.—2d Lt. Wm. Gerlach, to be 1st lieutenant, Oct. 8, 1879.

Fourth Infantry.—Capt. Isaac D. De Russy, of the 1st Infantry, to be major, Sept. 29, 1879.

Fifth Infantry.—2d Lt. Thos. M. Woodruff, to be 1st lieutenant, July 5, 1879; 2d Lieut. Hobart K. Bailey, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 17, 1879; 2d Lieut. Wm. H. C. Bowon, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1879.

Sixth Infantry.—2d Lt. Richard T. Jacob, Jr., to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1879.

Eighth Infantry.—2d Lt. Edward Lynch, to be 1st lieutenant, July 4, 1879.

Ninth Infantry.—2d Lt. Walter S. Wyatt, to be 1st lieutenant, June 22, 1879; 2d Lt. Wm. F. Norris, to be 1st lieutenant, June 22, 1879.

Eleventh Infantry.—2d Lt. Ralph W. Hoyt, to be 1st lieutenant, June 7, 1879.

Thirteenth Infantry.—2d Lt. Edmund L. Fletcher, to be 1st lieutenant, June 30, 1879; 2d Lt. Samuel N. Holmes, to be 1st lieutenant, July 24, 1879.

Fifteenth Infantry.—2d Lt. George F. Cooke, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 3, 1879.

Sixteenth Infantry.—2d Lt. Isaac O. Shelby, to be 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1879.

Eighteenth Infantry.—2d Lt. Daniel H. Floyd, to be 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1879.

Nineteenth Infantry.—1st Lt. Thomas B. Robinson, to be captain, Nov. 24, 1879; 2d Lt. A. H. M. Taylor, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 24, 1879.

Twentieth Infantry.—2d Lt. Granville Gates, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1879.

Twenty-first Infantry.—1st Lt. Ebenezer W. Stone, to be captain, Nov. 11, 1879; 2d Lt. Willis Wittich, to be 1st lieutenant, Aug. 7, 1879; 2d Lt. Chas. A. Williams, to be 1st lieutenant, Nov. 11, 1879.

Twenty-second Infantry.—1st Lt. William Conway, to be captain, July 4, 1879; 2d Lt. Wm. H. Kell, to be 1st lieutenant, June 25, 1879; 2d Lt. J. Morehead Gore, to be 1st lieutenant, July 4, 1879.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Granville O. Haller, to be colonel, Dec. 17, 1879.

APPOINTMENTS—SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Ninth Cavalry.—Montgomery D. Parker, of Mass., Sept. 1, 1879.

First Infantry.—Louis P. Brant, of New York (a graduate M. A.), Aug. 7, 1879; Lewis H. Strother, of Va., Sept. 1, 1879; John S. Mason, Jr., of Texas, Sept. 1, 1879.

Second Infantry.—Henry H. Benham, of New York, Sept. 1, 1879.

Third Infantry.—Wm. E. P. French, of New York, Sept. 1, 1879; Francis P. Fremont, of A. T., Sept. 1, 1879.

Fifth Infantry.—Joseph M. T. Partello, of Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1879; Chas. A. Churchill, of Kentucky, Sept. 1, 1879.

Seventh Infantry.—J. Espy McCoy, of Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1879.

Eighth Infantry.—Robert F. Ames, of New York, Sept. 1, 1879; Colville P. Ferrett, of Md., Sept. 1, 1879.

Ninth Infantry.—Cadet Guy R. Beardslee (a graduate of M. A.), Aug. 29, 1879.

Eleventh Infantry.—Robert J. C. Irvine, of Ga., Sept. 1, 1879; Francis D. Rucker, of Mich., Sept. 1, 1879.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Vasa E. Stolbrand, of S. C., Sept. 1, 1879; Wm. N. Hughes, of Tenn., Sept. 1, 1879.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Leighton Finley, of S. C., Sept. 1, 1879.

Sixteenth Infantry.—John Newton, of Kansas, Sept. 1, 1879.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Wm. English, of Pa., Sept. 1, 1879.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Stephen L'H. Slocum, of New York, Sept. 1, 1879.

Nineteenth Infantry.—John M. Cunningham, of Ill., Sept. 1, 1879.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Edward H. Brooke, of Oregon, Nov. 28, 1879.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Edward O. C. Ord, Jr., of Texas, Sept. 1, 1879.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—1st Sergt. Theodore Decker, 4th Artillery, Aug. 9, 1879; William Black, of Iowa, Sept. 1, 1879.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Corporal Harvey D. Reed, Battalion of Engineers, Aug. 14, 1879; Carroll A. Devol, of Ohio, Sept. 1, 1879.

TRANSFERS.

2d Lt. Wm. W. Gibson, 5th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant 3d Artillery, July 11, 1879; 2d Lt. Walter S. Alexander, 5th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant 4th Artillery, July 11, 1879; 2d Lt. Frank S. Harlow, 9th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant 1st Artillery, Aug. 11, 1879; 2d Lt. James E. Runcie, 5th Cavalry, to be 2d lieutenant 1st Artillery, Aug. 11, 1879; 2d Lt. Henry De H. Waite, 3d Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant 5th Cavalry, Sept. 4, 1879; 2d Lt. William E. Almy, 3d Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant 5th Cavalry, Sept. 4, 1879; 2d Lt. Arthur Ducrest, Jr., 11th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant 3d Cavalry, Sept. 8, 1879; 2d Lieut. Leighton Finley, 15th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant 10th Cavalry, Nov. 11, 1879.

G. O. 105, H. Q. A., Dec. 2, 1879.

Publishes price list at which clothing, etc., shall be issued to the Army on and after Jan. 1, 1880. (This is the usual clothing order issued annually.—Ed. JOURNAL.)

G. O. 106, H. Q. A., Dec. 9, 1879.

The following order received from the Secretary of War, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned: On and after Jan. 1, 1880, and until further orders, the grades of pay of clerks and other employees under the Staff Departments of the Army, whose salaries are not fixed by law, are hereby authorized as follows:

There shall be six classes of clerkships, and each clerk or employee within the scope of this order shall be graded for pay in accordance therewith, viz.:

	Pay per month.	Pay per annum.
1st class	\$83 25	\$1,000
2d class	100 00	1,200
3d class	116 66	1,400
4th class	133 33	1,600
5th class	150 00	1,800
6th class	166 66	2,000

Any compensation greater than the above must receive the special approval and sanction of the Secretary of War; but nothing in this order shall be construed as prohibiting the payment of smaller salaries than the above for such lower grades of clerkships as the wants of the Service may require.

Superintendents, transportation agents, storekeepers, inspectors, and all other employees now receiving not less than the lowest grade here authorized, will be rated for pay according to the above classification by the officer employing them, with the approval of the Department or Division Commander or Head of Bureau.

The number of clerks and other employees as aforesaid required by the needs of the Service shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of Par. 1010, Revised Regulations of 1863, and the regulations published in G. O. 96, Adj.-General's Office, 1867; provided, the aggregate sums paid monthly shall not exceed the allotments therefor now or hereafter made, under the direction of the Secretary of War, by the Heads of Bureaus under whom the appropriations are accounted for, and to the extent only that those allotments will permit. If any employees are needed whose services would require an expenditure beyond the amount of said allotments, special application will be made therefor, through the proper channels, for the action of the Secretary of War, stating the necessity.

Par. 2 of G. O. 96, Adj.-General's Office, 1867, should be strictly observed; but at depots, arsenals, posts, and stations not under the immediate control of Division or Department Commanders, the officer in charge or command shall fix the number and grade of the employees within the allotments allowed, under the direction and subject to the approval of the proper Heads of Military Bureaus, and in accordance with the classification herein authorized.

Inspectors and other classes of employees within the purview of this order may still be designated upon the rolls as at present, but shall be paid at the rates herein established.

Division and Department Commanders shall cause their Inspector or Acting Inspector-Generals to make special report, from time

to time, as to the number and duties of civilians employed within their commands, and when, in the opinion of such commander, any persons are found employed beyond the number required for an economical administration of their respective commands, report will be made at once to the Secretary of War.

All previous orders inconsistent herewith are hereby revoked, including G. O. 91, Adj. Gen. Office, 1879.

G. O. 8, H. Q. A., Dec. 10, 1879.

Publishes Circular from the Treasury Department of Nov. 29, 1879, calling attention to the provisions of section 5260 of the Revised Statutes, concerning compensation to certain Pacific Railroads, below enumerated, as follows:

"Sec. 5260. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assigns, on account of freights or transportation over their respective roads of any kind, to the amount of payments made by the United States for interest upon bonds of the United States issued to any such company, and which shall not have been reimbursed, together with the five per centum of net earnings due and unapplied, as provided by law."

G. O. 103, H. Q. A., Dec. 11, 1879.

The following addition to Par. 17, G. O. 51, of 1872, is, by direction of the Secretary of War, published for the information and government of the Army:

In case a soldier who has made a former deposit has been transferred to another company or regiment, or is made Ordnance Sergeant, or Commissary Sergeant, or Hospital Steward, the fact of such transfer shall be noted in the list sent to the Paymaster-General, so that the identity of the depositor may be matter of record in the office of the Paymaster-General.

The duty of sending a list of all depositors is enjoined not only on company commanders, but on all officers having charge of distinct detachments of enlisted men at date of deposit.

G. O. 109, H. Q. A., Dec. 15, 1879.

The following order is, by direction of the Secretary of War, published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. On and after Jan. 1, 1880, there will be allowed to each Division and Department Headquarters a General Service Detachment of twelve men, and five men, to be detailed from regiments, for duty as messengers, etc.

The men of the General Service Detachment must not be employed on any other than clerical duties.

The grade, pay, and allowances of the men so employed or detailed is fixed in accordance with the following table:

Per month of thirty days.

Number and rank.	Pay proper.	Comm. of quarters.	Comm. of fuel.	Extra duty pay.	Comm. of ration.	Total.
1 Sergeant	\$17 00	\$21 00	\$27 00	\$10 50	\$60 00	\$135 50
2 Corporals	15 00	21 00	18 00	10 50	45 00	109 50
4 Privates	13 00	21 00	18 00	10 50	30 00	92 50
5 Privates	13 00	21 00	9 00	10 50	30 00	83 50
12 5 Privates*	13 00	10 00	8 00	10 50	22 50	64 00

* Messengers detailed from regiments.

But one Sergeant, at the highest rate of compensation, will be allowed, as chief clerk, at each Division or Department Headquarters.

One private of the higher class and one private of the lower class of the General Service Detachment shall be designated and assigned as topographical assistants.

II. There may be stationed at each headquarters, where the attending Surgeon has a dispensary, one Hospital Steward, to be employed not as a clerk but as an apothecary, who shall receive the allowances of a Sergeant of the General Service Detachments, with the exception of commutation of fuel, which shall be issued to him in kind.

Commissary Sergeants will not be detailed for clerical duty at Division or Department Headquarters; but, when necessary, civilians only may be employed for such duty by officers of the Subsistence Department.

III. All orders or special authority heretofore given which may conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

G. O. 110, H. Q. A., Dec. 16, 1879.

Makes certain modifications in G. O. 72, July 14, 1879, from A.-G. O., relating to advertisements, contracts, etc.

CIRCULAR 33, DEPT. MISSOURI, Dec. 10, 1879.

Regulations for Subsistence Stores for sale or issue need not be forwarded in duplicate, one copy being all that is required.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Major T. F. Barr, J.-A., relieved from duty at Hdqrs Dept. Dakota and assigned to duty in office of Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Major J. G. C. Lee, St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 138, Dec. 11, D. D.).

Major Chas. G. Sawtelle, Chief Q. M., is relieved as member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 156, c. s., from Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 173, Nov. 24, D. C.).

Lieut.-Col. Alexander J. Perry, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., on public business (S. O. 223, Dec. 16, D. E.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Col. Marcus D. L. Simpson, Asst. Com. Gen. of Subsistence, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., San Antonio and Galveston, Texas, on public business (S. O. 138, Dec. 11, M. D. M.).

Col. Charles L. Kilburn, Asst. Com. Gen. of Subsistence, Chief Com. of Sub. M. D. P., will proceed and inspect the Sub. Dept. at the following posts, viz.: Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Point San Jose, Alcatraz Island, Benicia Bks, Fort Point, San Francisco Depot, Angel Island, and Benicia Arsenal, Cal. (S. O. 148, Dec. 1, M. D. P.).

Com. Sergt. Frederick Nick is relieved from duty at Fort Sidney, Neb., and will report to the C. O. at White River, Colo., for duty at that post, to relieve Com. Sergt. William Bolton, who will proceed to Fort Sidney, Neb., for duty (S. O. Dec. 12, W. D.).

Post commanders, west of the Pecos River, Texas, are authorized and directed to permit the respective officers of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Depts., to sell such stores as can be spared, without injury to the public service, to the exploring and surveying party of the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio Railroad Company. Accounts for the supplies will be transmitted, through Hdqrs Dept. Texas, for settlement by the War Dept. (S. O. 259, Dec. 8, D. T.).

The leave of absence for fifteen days granted Major J. W. Barriger, Chief Com. of Sub. of the Dept. South, is extended seven days (S. O. 186, Dec. 13, D. S.).

Com. Sergt. James H. Johnson is assigned to duty at Fort Marcy, N. M. He will report to the C. O. for quarters and to Capt. C. A. Woodruff, c. s., for duty (S. O. 122, Dec. 9, D. N. M.).

Com. Sergt. Eugene Smith has been ordered from Fort Independence, Mass., to report for duty to the C. O. at Fort

Preble, Me., relieving Com. Sergt. Hall, who is ordered to proceed to Fort Lyon, Col., and report for duty.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. J. E. Tucker will report to the C. O. of Fort Point, Cal., for duty as post surgeon, relieving A. A. Surg. James L. Ord, who will report to the Medical Director M. D. P., on or before Dec. 15, 1879, for annulment of his contract (S. O. 148, Dec. 1, M. D. P.).

Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension of two months, is granted A. A. Surg. A. T. Fitch, Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 245, Dec. 9, D. M.).

Hosp. Steward Frank Wagner will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., for assignment to duty (S. O. 244, Dec. 8, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. C. V. Pettys is relieved from duty at Fort Sidney, Neb., and will proceed to White River, Colo., relieving Capt. James P. Kimball, Asst. Surg., from duty thereat.

Asst. Surg. Kimball upon being relieved by A. A. Surgeon Pettys will proceed to Fort Sanders, W. T., and resume his duties as post surgeon. Upon the recommendation of the Medical Director of the Dept. Platte, Capt. Calvin De Witt, Asst. Surg., now at Fort Sidney, Neb., will resume his duties thereat as post surgeon (S. O. 111, Dec. 6, D. P.).

Asst. Surg. Clarence Ewen, member G. C.-M. Fort Elliott, Texas, Dec. 17 (S. O. 246, Dec. 10, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. W. N. Handy is assigned to duty at Ft. Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 120, Dec. 3, D. N. M.).

Hosp. Steward Paul Schultz is assigned to duty at Whipple Bks, A. T. (S. O. 154, Dec. 1, D. A.).

Surg. W. H. Forwood is relieved from duty in the Dept. South, and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Platte for duty (S. O. Dec. 12, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward A. L. Mainhard, relieved from duty at Whipple Bks, A. T., to proceed to Vancouver Bks, W. T., and report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Columbia for assignment to duty. Hosp. Steward Aug. Wietfeldt, relieved from duty at Ft. Walla Walla, W. T., to proceed to Ft. Bowie, A. T., and report to the C. O. for duty at that post (S. O. 150, Dec. 4, Div. Pacific and Dept. Cal.).

Surg. R. H. Alexander, member G. C.-M. Fort Trumbull, Conn., Dec. 16 (S. O. 221, Dec. 13, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. Benj. F. Pope, member G. C.-M. Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Dec. 16 (S. O. 220, Dec. 12, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. Henry M. Cronkhite, member G. C.-M. Fort Brady, Mich., Dec. 22 (S. O. 220, Dec. 12, D. E.).

Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension of one month, is granted A. A. Surg. S. L. S. Smith, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 257, Dec. 5, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. W. E. Waters, member G. C.-M. Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 4, S. O. 251, c. s., from Hdqrs Dept. Texas (S. O. 260, Dec. 9, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. Henry S. Kilbourne is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Porter, N. Y., by par. 2, S. O. 216, c. s., from Hdqrs Dept. East (S. O. 219, Dec. 11, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. Peter J. A. Cleary will proceed to Plattsburg Bks, N. Y., for duty. On the arrival of Surg. Cleary the post commander will annul the contract of the A. A. Surgeon now on duty at Plattsburg Bks (S. O. 225, Dec. 18, D. E.).

Hosp. Steward Charles A. Smith is relieved from duty at Fort Bowie, A. T., and will report at Whipple Bks to the Medical Director of the Dept. Arizona for temporary duty (S. O. 155, Dec. 5, D. A.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Paymaster Thaddeus H. Stanton is relieved from the duty of paying the troops for the muster of Oct. 31, 1879, at Fort Cameron, Utah, Fort Hall, Idaho, and Fort Washakie, W. T. Paymaster Joseph W. Wham will proceed to these posts and make such payments (S. O. 111, Dec. 6, D. P.).

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Major James R. Roche, P. D., to take effect on his return from Fort Gaston, Cal., to his station, San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 147, Nov. 28, M. D. P.).

Paymaster John B. Keefer is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 156, c. s., from Hdqrs Dept. Columbia (S. O. 173, Nov. 24, D. C.).

Lieut.-Col. Henry Prince, Deputy Paymaster-Gen., on being relieved from duty in the Mil. Div. of the Pacific, will proceed to his home. Lieut.-Col. Henry Prince being over sixty-two years old, is retired from active service, to take effect Dec. 31, 1879 (S. O. Dec. 12, W. D.).

The leave of absence granted Paymaster Henry B. Reese is extended ten days (S. O. 142, Dec. 16, M. D. M.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—1st Lieut. D. M. Taylor, Chief Ord. Officer Dept. Mo., is detailed as Judge-Advocate of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by par. 3, S. O. 234, c. s., from Hdqrs Dept. Missouri (S. O. 245, Dec. 9, D. M.).

The following named Ord. Sergeants are relieved from duty at their present stations and transferred as follows: James O'Heir, from Carlisle Barracks, Penn., to Fort Wayne, Mich.; James Hill, from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Fort Sanders, W. T. (S. O. Dec. 11, W. D.).

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and A. B. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; D. Camp Howard, Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, Idaho T.; I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.; E. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; F. Fort Harney, Ore.

Leave Extended.—Capt. James Jackson, four months (S. O., Dec. 11, W. D.).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and C. F. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh, M. T.; D. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and H. K. L. M. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. B. D. F. Fort Sanders, W. T.; C. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; E. I. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. Joseph F. Cummings will report to the C. O. Camp Sheridan, Neb., for temporary G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 112, Dec. 9, D. P.).

Capt. Guy V. Henry, John B. Johnson, George A. Drew, 2d Lieut. George K. Hunter, James O. Mackay, Arthur C. Duca, Jr., members, and 2d Lieut. Francis H. Hardie, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Sanders, W. T., Dec. 15 (S. O. 113, Dec. 10, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Major A. W. Evans, Fort Fred. Steele, W. T. (S. O. 112, Dec. 9, D. P.).

Promotion.—2d Lieut. James E. H. Foster, Co. I, Fort Sanders, W. T., to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. B, Fort Sanders, W. T., vice Walker, promoted (S. O. 112, Dec. 9, D. P.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and A. D. E. K. L. M. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, on Surg. certificate, Capt. Henry Sweeney, Fort Garland, Colo. (S. O. 244, Dec. 8, D. M.).

One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. A. M. Patch, Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 248, Dec. 12, D. M.). Same officer granted six months leave (S. O., 234, Dec. 17, A.-G. O.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. I. K. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; H. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. L. Fort Washakie, W. T.

Change of Station.—Cos. B, C, D, E, F, and K, will move from Rawlins, W. T., to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., and until further orders, remain at Fort D. A. Russell (S. O. 111, Dec. 6, D. P.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Major Edwin V. Sumner, Capt. John M. Hamilton, Sanford C. Kellogg, members, G. C.-M. at the Camp of the Troops, from Dept. of Platte, now in the White River country, Colo., Dec. 23 (S. O. 113, Dec. 10, D. P.).

Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Compton, Major Verling K. Hart, Capt. Robert H. Montgomery, George F. Price, J. Scott Payne, Albert E. Woodson, 1st Lieut. William P. Hall, R. Q. M., members, G. C.-M. Fort Russell, W. T., Dec. 15 (S. O. 113, Dec. 10, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, Capt. Emil Adam, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 112, Dec. 9, D. P.).

One month, to apply for extension of five months, 2d Lieut. Samuel A. Cherry, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 112, Dec. 9, D. P.).

One month, to apply for extension of ten days, 1st Lieut. Robert London, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 112, Dec. 9, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—An Army Retiring Board having found 1st Lieut. P. P. Barnard incapacitated for active service, he is granted leave of absence until further orders, to take effect Jan. 1, 1880 (S. O., Dec. 11, W. D.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. John T. Barnett, three months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Dec. 11, W. D.).

Revoked.—Par. 1, S. O. 100, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte, granting leave of absence, on Surg. certificate, for one month, to Capt. J. Scott Payne, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., is revoked, Capt. Payne having reported that he has sufficiently recovered to resume his duty (S. O. 112, Dec. 9, D. P.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Leave of Absence.—Fourteen days, 1st Lieut. H. M. Kendall, to take effect when his services can be spared (S. O. 154, Dec. 1, D. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—Four months, Lieut. J. D. Mann (S. O. 284, Dec. 17, A.-G. O.).

Reno Court-Martial.—The following appears in the Pioneer Press of Dec. 9:

FORT MEADE, D. T., Dec. 8.

In your issue of the 4th, my evidence before the Court-martial is given very incorrectly. In fact, all the evidence has been garbled before leaving Deadwood.

S. D. STURGIS.

Of this the Press says: "It is perhaps because the evidence has been garbled that so little has appeared which seem to afford any reasonable ground for the charges against Reno, or for the solemn and expensive forms of a Court-martial."

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and G. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. C. D. H. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh; B. Fort Duncan, Tex.; K. San Felipe, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. S. Weeks, 8th Cav., will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Mo., for duty, temporarily, with the 9th Cav. (S. O., Dec. 15, W. D.).

1st Lieut. J. M. Ropes, member, G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 4, S. O. 251, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 259, Dec. 8, D. T.).

Major J. A. Wilcox, Capt. A. B. Wells, 1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain, 2d Lieut. J. H. King, members, and 1st Lieut. J. B. Hickey, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Clark, Tex., Dec. 12 (S. O. 260, Dec. 9, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—Col. Thomas H. Neill, two months (S. O., Dec. 11, W. D.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. J. W. Pullman is relieved as member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 4, S. O. 251, from Dept. of Texas (S. O. 259, Dec. 8, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—An Army Retiring Board having found Capt. John H. Coster incapacitated for active service, he is granted leave of absence until further orders on account of disability (S. O., Dec. 15, W. D.).

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. G. F. Foote, R. Q. M., late a member G. C.-M. convened by par. 9, S. O. 210, from Hdqrs D. T., will proceed to join the headquarters of his regiment, at Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 259, Dec. 8, D. T.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; A. G. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. C. F. H. M. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. K. Fort Lewis, Colo.

Charles W. Merritt, late 1st Lieutenant 9th Cavalry, and recently dismissed the Service (see JOURNAL of Nov. 29, p. 320), committed suicide at the Exchange Hotel, Santa Fe, on the night of Dec. 12, by shooting himself through the head. A Herald despatch from Denver, Col., says: "He was not a graduate of the West Point Military School, but was appointed to the Army in 1873 from civil life. His home was in Salem, Ill. His father, John W. Merritt, was a gentleman in every sense of the word. His brothers, Edward and Joe, are the proprietors of the Springfield (Ill.) Register. Tom Merritt, another brother, is a State Senator in Illinois, and the readers of the Herald and all Union soldiers know of General Wesley Merritt. On the evening of the suicide a friend asked Lieutenant Merritt, 'When are you going to leave the city?' His reply was, 'Never.' It seems to have been a premeditated matter on his part. His dismissal preyed upon his mind."

Change of Station.—Cos. F and M, now at Fort Bayard, N. M., are relieved from duty at Fort Stanton, N. M., and will take post at Fort Bayard. Cos. A and G are relieved from duty at Fort Bayard, N. M., and will at once proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., and there take post (S. O. 121, Dec. 6, D. N. M.).

Court-martial.—A General Court-martial is ordered to convene at Fort Bayard, N. M., Dec. 26, for the trial of 2d Lieut. J. Hansell French, 9th Cav. The following officers are the detail for the Court: Major A. P. Morrow, Capt. G. A. Purington, Henry Carroll, C. D. Beyer, 1st Lieut. W. H. Hugo, M. F. Goodwin, 2d Lieut. H. H. Wright, 9th Cav., members, and Capt. H. H. Humphreys, 15th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 247, Dec. 11, D. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.

Relieved.—Major Anson Mills is relieved as member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 4, S. O. 251, from Dept. of Texas (S. O. 260, Dec. 9, D. T.).

Unsuccessful Arrests.—An Associated Press despatch, of December 13, says: "Two or three weeks ago a Deputy United

States Marshal, of Texas, attempted to arrest several men in one of the counties of that State for an alleged violation of the revenue laws and he was himself arrested by the State authorities, and it was not until he obtained military assistance from Fort Elliott that he succeeded in making the arrests. These men, eleven in number, were taken to Dallas and yesterday were discharged, the Grand Jury having failed to find a true bill against any of them. The proceedings are characterized as an outrage, and District Attorney Minor has demanded the removal of Deputy Marshal Johnson. Captain Nolan and Lieutenant Flipper, the latter colored, of the 10th Cavalry, who furnished the troops to assist Deputy Johnson in making the arrests were indicted by the Grand Jury for unlawfully permitting United States soldiers to be used for the above purposes."

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. L. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. I.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut. Col. John M. Brannan, Capt. Tully McCrea, John A. Darling, 1st Lieut. Gilbert P. Cotton, 2d Lieut. David Price, Jr., J. E. Runcie, members, and 1st Lieut. James M. Ingalls, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Trumbull, Conn., Dec. 16 (S. O. 221, Dec. 13, D. C.).

Major John Mendenhall, Capt. Royal T. Frank, 1st Lieut. Junius W. MacMurray, William P. Van Ness, Henry M. Andrews, Robert H. Patterson, 2d Lieut. Frederick Marsh, members, and 1st Lieut. John W. Dillenback, R. Q. M., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Adams, R. I., Dec. 6 (S. O. 221, Dec. 13, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. Frank E. Taylor, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 221, Dec. 13, D. E.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. G. Fort Brown, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, Arsenal, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; F. L. Fort Clark, Tex.

Relieved.—2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. convened at Fort McHenry, Md., by par. 1, S. O. 215, from Hdqrs Dept. East (S. O. 222, Dec. 15, D. E.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Abram C. Wildrick, George F. Barstow, James M. Lancaster, 1st Lieut. John F. Mount, Charles Humphreys, members, and 2d Lieut. Heman Dowd, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., Dec. 16 (S. O. 220, Dec. 12, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. H. R. Lemly, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 223, Dec. 16, D. E.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters and H. E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. Presidio, Cal.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. William Ennis, one month (S. O., Dec. 10, W. D.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and D. E. F. I. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. Selden A. Day, McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and assume charge of the "Citadel" (S. O. 185, Dec. 10, D. S.).

Leave of Absence.—Twenty-five days, 2d Lieut. J. C. Bush, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 225, Dec. 18, D. E.).

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Fort Hale, D. T.; D. F. H. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. G. Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.; F. Fort Harney, Ore.; C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. E. I. K. New Post on Columbia River, W. T.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS 2D INFANTRY FOR NOVEMBER, 1879.—Headquarters, Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.: Col. Frank Wheaton, comd. regt. and post; Adj. Chas. W. Howell; Q. M., S. E. Clark, A. C. M. and A. C. S.; Capt. Wm. Mills, A. C. Capt. Chas. Keller, G. Capt. C. A. Dempsey, B; 1st Lieut. L. S. Ames, A; 1st Lieut. J. K. Warring, G. Camp Chehalis, W. T.: Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, comd. post; Capt. H. C. Cook, E; Capt. Wm. Falck, D; Capt. James Miller, 1st Lieut. James Ullo, D; 1st Lieut. John Kinzie, E; 2d Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie, E; 2d Lieut. John S. Mallory, I. Fort Colville, W. T.: Capt. A. S. Daggett, H; 1st Lieut. H. Catley, G; 2d Lieut. Wm. I. Turner, H; 2d Lieut. E. T. Earle, C. Camp Howard, Idaho T.: Capt. S. McKeever, K, comd. post. Fort Harney, Ore.: Capt. Thos. Drury, F; 1st Lieut. H. B. Saron, F; 2d Lieut. A. Pickering, F. On detached service: Capt. W. F. Drum, C, on Rec. Ser.; 2d Lieut. E. K. Webster, D, at Camp Howard; 2d Lieut. W. C. Muhlenberg, K, in the field; 2d Lieut. B. F. Hancock, B, conducting recruits. Absent Sick: Major D. P. Hancock. Absent on Leave: 1st Lieut. C. Harkins, H; 1st Lieut. A. Haines, Jr., B; 1st Lieut. A. R. Egbert, I; 1st Lieut. W. V. Wolfe, K.

Change of Station.—A communication from Capt. Thos. Drury, 2d Inf., comd. Post of Fort Harney, Ore., to the Asst. Adj. Gen. Dept. of Columbia, corrects the Dept. and Division Roster, which bears Co. G, 2d Inf., as stationed at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., instead of at Camp Harney, Ore., where it is. The Co. of Co. F and Capt. Drury have experienced considerable annoyance in the delay of mail matter sent to Fort Coeur d'Alene. Until further orders, the Dept. Commander directs that Co. F will remain at Fort Harney, Ore., on detached service from Coeur d'Alene.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Richard T. Earle will remain on temporary duty at Camp Howard, I. T., until such time next spring as the condition of the roads shall permit him to join his company at Fort Colville, W. T. (S. O. 173, Nov. 24, D. C.).

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and C. F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; E. Fort Kille.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. C. F. Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; E. H. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. S. P. Ferris, member, and 1st Lieut. B. D. Price, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at the Camp of the Troops, from Dept. of Platte, now in White River country, Colo., Dec. 23 (S. O. 113, Dec. 10, D. P.).

1st Lieut. T. E. True, Adj. Gen. member, G. C.-M. Fort Sanders, Wy. T., Dec. 15 (S. O. 113, Dec. 10, D. P.).

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Keogh, M. T.

Q. M. Sergt. Marks committed suicide at Fort Keogh, Nov. 28. Financial distress is supposed to be the cause.

Leave Extended.—Major D. H. Brotherton (S. O. 284, A. G. O., Dec. 17.).

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. F. G. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; B. Cantonment on Little Missouri River.

Detached Service.—During the absence of Major J. G. C. Lee, on leave, 1st Lieut. E. B. Gibbs, A. D. C., will perform the duties of Depot and Post Quartermaster in St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 138, Dec. 11, D. D.).

Promotion.—2d Lieut. R. T. Jacob, Jr., Co. E, to be 1st Lieutenant Co. G, vice Bronson, retired. He will join his company at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 137, Dec. 8, D. D.).

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. D. W. Benham, H. B. Freeman, members, G. C.-M. at Camp of the Troops of Dept. of Platte, now in the White River country, Colo., Dec. 23 (S. O. 113, Dec. 10, D. P.).

Fort Snelling.—An exchange states that several street lamps have been put up at this post, a desirable addition in dark evenings. The fort seems quite lively with concerts, dances, etc., by night, and drills and military exercises by day. Colonel Gibbon, the post commander, is spoken very highly of.

Thanksgiving.—The correspondent of the Pioneer Press writes from camp on White River, Nov. 27, as follows: A bright warm sun is now shedding his glorious rays on Christian and sinner alike, and infidel and atheist are enjoying God's gifts and blessings with the rest of us. As is customary in the 7th Infantry, all unnecessary work is suspended, and the men are having a quiet, comfortable rest. Of course, here on the outer edge of civilization, there are no luxuries to enjoy with our comforts, but we are not bad off. We had for dinner some few dishes which a gormand would not be apt to turn up his nose at, and I have seen epicures in my time who would not throw them at the waiter's head. Now, there was the venison caught by Corporal Stanton, of Co. E, and cooked by Dennis Harrington, of the same company, so nice and crisp and brown and juicy, that it would draw water from the tooth of a buzz-saw. And the jack rabbit, snared by Jack Ramey, and served up with cinnamon-colored gravy and stewed tomatoes, was no dish to gaze at without a sigh—for more! We had short-cake too; and though the shortening was put in a little biased, and the allowance shorter than the cake itself, we enjoyed what there was of it, for it was very good. . . . Rations, forage, and clothing are coming in fast, the latter the most welcome of all. It was on the eve of Thanksgiving when the long looked for blankets arrived, and such a shout of joy as the 7th sent up! Ah, how the boys "went for 'em!" And how they hugged 'em when they got 'em! And how they rolled themselves up in 'em and decked themselves out in 'em, like Indian chiefs! Very few of them attended reveille roll-call the next morning. The luxury of sleeping warmly—something they hadn't done since leaving Minnesota—was too great a temptation to resist, and the first sergeants kindly forgave them. The men are fast gaining health and strength since receiving the extra blankets, and they magnanimously forgave Uncle Sam for his temporary neglect of them.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and B. F. H. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego Bks, Cal.; A. Fort Yuma, Cal.

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.; B. Fort Sidney, Neb.; C. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; F. K. Snake Creek, Colo.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Wm. F. Norris, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort D. A. Russell, Dec. 15 (S. O. 113, Dec. 10, D. P.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. James McB. Stempel, Rawlins, Wy. T., one month, on Surg. certificate (S. O. 142, Dec. 16, M. D. M.).

Transfers.—The following transfers in the 9th Inf. are announced: 1st Lieut. A. H. Bowman from Co. K to Co. F; 1st Lieut. J. McB. Stempel from Co. F to Co. K (S. O., Dec. 15, W. D.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Edward G. Bush, John B. Parke, 1st Lieut. John Drum, James B. Cranston, 2d Lieut. Frederick Woolley, members, and 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Clay, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Brady, Mich., Dec. 22 (S. O. 220, Dec. 12, D. E.).

Non-Com. Officers.—Corpl. Benjamin F. Lewis, Co. K, is transferred to Co. F, and will join his company at Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 222, Dec. 15, D. E.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; E. G. I. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; D. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. E. Fort Apache, A. T.; D. Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.

Non-Com. Officers.—Q. M. Sergt. A. J. Purvis, recently appointed from Co. G, will report to the Co. 12th Inf., at Whipple Bks, A. T., for duty (S. O. 154, Dec. 1, D. A.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Barracks, La.; B. G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. K. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F. Newport Bks, Ky.

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major M. Bryant, member, G. C.-M. at Camp of the Troops of Dept. of Platte, in the White River country, Colo., Dec. 23 (S. O. 113, Dec. 10, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, Capt. Daniel W. Burke, Fort Cameron, U. T. (S. O. 112, Dec. 9, D. P.).

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and D. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. I. Fort Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.

To Join.—Capt. Charles Steelhammer will proceed from Ojo Caliente, N. M., to Fort Bliss, Tex., and join his company for duty (S. O. 121, Dec. 6, D. N. M.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B. D. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; F. G. Fort Wallace, Kas.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. William Lassiter, Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 245, Dec. 9, D. M.).

One month, Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, Fort Wallace, Kas. (S. O. 249, Dec. 13, D. M.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. D. M. Vance, ten days (S. O. 245, Dec. 9, D. M.).

Rejoin.—The Retiring Board, of which he is a member, having adjourned, Lieut.-Col. James Van Voast will return from Fort Leavenworth to his station, Fort Wallace, Kas. (S. O. 245, Dec. 9, D. M.).

Lieut. Rosencrantz.—In an order, G. O. No. 29, giving the record of 1st Lieut. Fredrik Rosencrantz, who died at Fort Riley, of consumption, Dec. 7, Col. Pennypacker says:

Lieutenant Rosencrantz came to this country from his home in Sweden at the commencement of the Civil War, and immediately took the field as an Aide-de-camp to the Commanding General of the Army of the Potomac, and remained on duty in the field constantly at those Headquarters till the close of the Rebellion. Among the old officers of that Army he is universally known, and his efficiency, reliability, and energy in the very responsible position he held, is testified to by all his distinguished survivors. Few officers had so many friends in his profession as the deceased. He was truly a thorough soldier, intensely conscientious in the discharge of his duties, intelligent in the performance of them, a man who suffered no obstacle to impede their consummation. He was brevetted 1st Lieutenant, Captain, and Major in the Regular Army for his services during the war of the Rebellion, but owing to an act of Congress the brevets were not confirmed by the Senate, yet the honor was conferred upon him by the President of the United States upon the recommendation of those under whom he had served in the field. As a mark of respect, the regimental colors will be draped, and the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and H. D. H. I. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. George Buhlen is detailed a member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 131, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 137, Dec. 8, D. D.).

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. K. F. K. Fort Assiniboine, Montana; G. H. Fort Shaw, M. T.; I. Fort Logan, Mont. T.; D. Fort Ellis, Mont. T.

* On detached service at Coal Banks, Missouri River, M. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. C. H. Cabanis, Jr., five months (S. O., Dec. 15, W. D.).

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. D. E. F. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. G. I. Fort Dodge, Kas.

* On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

Detached Service.—The journey on public business made by 1st Lieut. Charles B. Hall, K. Q. M., from St. Louis, Mo., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and return, between Dec. 4 and 8, is approved (S. O. 244, Dec. 8, D. M.).

Capt. G. F. Towle will, when he can be spared from his present station, Baxter Springs, Kas., proceed to Fort Lyon, Colo., on public business (S. O. 247, Dec. 11, D. M.).

Capt. Thomas B. Robinson, recently promoted, will proceed on public business from the present camp of the company with which he has been serving as 1st Lieut. to Fort Lyon, Colo., from which point he will proceed to comply with par. 2, S. O. 246, from Hdqrs Dept. Mo. (S. O. 248, Dec. 12, D. M.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. Edward B. Ives is relieved from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by par. 3, S. O. 244, from Hdqrs D. M. (S. O. 245, Dec. 9, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. A. H. M. Taylor, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 249, Dec. 13, D. M.).

Promotion.—1st Lieut. Thomas B. Robinson, Co. K, Baxter Springs, Kas., to be Captain, vice O'Reilly, dismissed, which carries him to Co. H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 2d Lieut. Alexander H. M. Taylor, Co. H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Robinson, promoted, which carries him to Co. K, Baxter Springs, Kas. (S. O. 246, Dec. 10, D. M.).

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. S. McNaught and 2d Lieut. F. D. Sharp, members, G. C.-M. Fort Clark, Tex., Dec. 12 (S. O. 260, Dec. 9, D. T.).

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and C. E. G. K. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; H. Fort Harney, Or.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Charles E. S. Wood, A. D. C., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 173, Nov. 24, D. C.).

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and H. Fort Clark, Tex.; B. C. G. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Griffin, Tex.; D. E. F. K. Fort Gibson, Ind. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. D. C. Poole, member, G. C.-M. Fort Clark, Tex., Dec. 12 (S. O. 260, Dec. 9, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. J. M. Gore, fourteen days (S. O. 257, Dec. 5, D. T.).

Commutation of Quarters.—Capt. D. C. Poole is allowed commutation of quarters, from Nov. 5, the date he relinquished quarters at Fort McKavett, Tex., to Dec. 5, 1879 (S. O. 260, Dec. 9, D. T.).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.—Headquarters and A. C. D. G. I. Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; B. E. K. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. R. I. Eskridge, 1st Lieut. W. C. Manning, O. L. Wieting, 2d Lieut. S. Allen Dyer, W. A. Nichols, members, G. C.-M. Fort Elliott, Tex., Dec. 17 (S. O. 246, Dec. 10, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—Two months, 2d Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, Fort Supply, Ind. T. (S. O. 140, Dec. 13, M. D. M.).

Col. Haller.—Col. Granville O. Haller, having been restored to the Army, as Colonel of Infantry, is assigned to the 23d Infantry, vice Col. Jefferson C. Davis, deceased, and will report for duty with his regiment in the Dept. of Missouri (S. O., Dec. 11, W. D.).

In Memoriam.—At a meeting of the officers of the 23d Infantry, held on the 2d December, 1879, at Cantonment on North Fork of Canadian River, I. T., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God to take from us our dearly beloved Colonel; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of General Davis the Army has lost a sterling soldier, and the country a staunch patriot.

Resolved, That in this sad event we mourn the loss of a true friend and just commander.

Resolved, That the manly, generous, and noble qualities of the deceased endear to us for all time his name and memory.

Resolved, That in their deep sorrow and affliction, we tender to the widow and family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies, and that we invoke for them the protection of Him "who doeth all things well."

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the Indianapolis papers, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and Washington Herald, and that a copy be sent to Mrs. Davis.

GEORGE M. RANDALL, Captain 23d Infantry, President.

P. T. BAEDRICK, 1st Lieut. and Adj. 23d Inf., Secretary.

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; A. G. K. Fort Concho, Tex.

Leave Extended.—Capt. F. A. Kendall, eleven months on account of disability (S. O., Dec. 10, W. D.).

Casualties among the Commissioned-Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, December 13, 1879.

1st Lieutenant Fredrik Rosenkrantz, 16th Infantry—Died December 7, 1879, at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Military Academy.—Leave of absence upon Surg. certificate is granted Conditional Cadet William M. Bradley, 4th Class, U. S. Military Academy, until June 1, 1880 (S. O., Dec. 15, W. D.).

Fort Colville, W. T.—Information has reached General Howard's Headquarters at Vancouver that a portion of the public buildings at Fort Colville were destroyed by fire, Nov. 21, amongst them the Headquarters offices.

Inspection of Horses.—A Board of Officers, to inspect 267 cavalry horses, for the Dept. of Texas, is appointed to convene at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 15. Detail for the Board: Capt. S. B. M. Young, 8th Cav.; Capt. H. G. Brown, 12th Inf., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. M. M. Maxon, 10th Cav. (S. O. 260, Dec. 9, D. T.).

Recruits.—The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause fifty colored Infantry recruits to be forwarded to the points hereinafter designated, for assignment as follows: To Fort Brown, Texas—Twenty-five to the 24th Infantry. To San Antonio, Texas—Twenty-five to the 25th Infantry (S. O., Dec. 12, W. D.).

General G. K. Warren's Case.—The Court of Inquiry at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., having adjourned until Jan. 5, 1880, Brig.-Gen. C. C. Augur, a member of the Court, will proceed to his Hdqrs. at Newport Bks., Ky. Gen. Augur will return to Governor's Island by the 5th of January, 1880, and resume his duties as member of the Court of Inquiry (S. O. 89, Dec. 13, M. D. A.).

The Milk Creek Heroes.—The following joint resolution has been passed by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wyoming:

That the gallantry, heroism, and distinguished soldierly conduct of Captain J. Scott Payne, Fifth regiment of United States Cavalry, commanding the troops in the engagement with the Ute Indians at Milk Creek, Colorado, after the death of Major Thornburgh, on the twenty-ninth day of September, A. D. 1879, and the subsequent conflict with said Indians, and the gallantry, heroism, and soldierly conduct of Captain Joseph Lawson, Third regiment of Cavalry, Lieutenants S. A. Cherry and J. V. S. Paddock, Fifth regiment of Cavalry, Dr. E. B. Grimes, Acting Assistant Surgeon, Scouts Joseph Rankin and John Gordon, and the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of his command in said engagements; as well as the ability, gallantry, and soldierly conduct of Colonel Wesley Merritt, Fifth regiment of Cavalry, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men of his command, in their unexampled and heroic march to the relief of Captain Payne and his command, through a hostile country; also to Captain James Gillis, A. Q. M., for his very energetic manner in forwarding supplies, and the distinguished and gallant conduct of Captain Francis K. Dodge, Ninth regiment of Cavalry, and the officers and men of his command, in their march to and relief of Captain Payne and his command, have added fresh lustre to the name and reputation of the Army of the United States, and are deserving of the honor and admiration of the American people, and that the thanks of the legislative assembly of Wyoming territory are hereby tendered them on behalf of the people of Wyoming.

Schools at Military Posts.—Brevet Major-Gen. A. McD. McCook, in charge of education in the Army, has submitted to Secretary Ramsey a report on the post schools for the month of October, 1879. The report shows that at a number of posts there are no teachers, it being almost impossible to procure them under the present system. Gen. McCook will recommend that a proper number of teachers be enlisted with the rank and pay of commissary sergeants, and that these teachers be required to do the duty of post librarians, and have the care and preservation of the libraries, and of the property and literature sent to the posts. The greatest difficulty in Army education is in procuring a sufficient number of enlisted men of required intelligence to teach for the rate of pay now allowed, which is the pay of a private soldier with a per diem extra of 35 cents when teaching. These teachers are assigned to companies at the different posts, and should the company to which they are assigned be ordered to field duty or change of station, the teacher goes with it, and the school is broken up till another teacher can be obtained. The enlistment of a proper number of teachers, as Gen. McCook recommends, would remove this difficulty. It is a rather curious fact that at the Western posts, where schools are maintained, there are a large number of children in attendance, there being often no school accommodations outside of those furnished by the Army. The recapitulation of Gen. McCook's report for October shows the following attendance: Enlisted men, 692; children of enlisted men, 797; children of officers, 168; children of civilians, 207; total number of children, 1,772; total attendance during October, 1,864; total attendance during September, 1,843, a gain of 21.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, CAL., Dec. 13 }
VIA LAKE CITY, Dec. 15, 1879. }

To the Secretary of the Interior, Washington:

Ouray has left for the bands of White River Utes to assist in bringing in the Indians demanded. It is now as certain that the Indians will be surrendered as any arrangement can be relied upon with Indians.

Adams left for Denver yesterday.

HATCH, Commissioner.

Secretary Schurz has also received a telegram from Charles Adams, dated Salt Lake City, Dec. 13, and stating that General Hatch having taken charge of the Ute prisoners and of all arrangements for the Indian chiefs to go to Washington there was nothing left for him to do at Los Pinos. In consequence thereof he left that place, and is now ready to return to his post office duties. He says: "Further instructions will reach me at Manitou, and from there I will advise you by letter of my opinion as to further negotiations with the Utes."

General Hatch was to have left Los Pinos on Sunday, Dec. 13, with a small detachment to scout the San Miguel country.

The following telegram was received December 16:

SOUTH PUEBLO, COL., Dec. 16.

To Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, Washington:

Yours of yesterday just received, while travelling home. Your despatch of the 9th was received by us on the 11th, and communicated to Ouray, who immediately left for camp of White River Utes to hurry up their movement. Before receipt of your despatch one of the tribe designated by us, a

son of Douglas, had been brought in, but we instructed Ouray to keep him and others until the full number was ready to be delivered. Before I left I understood that a few others were at his house, but not all, which was hardly to be expected, as only five days had elapsed, with snow very deep, travelling slow, and the Indians much scattered. I consider the surrender an accomplished fact, and cannot think of a possibility that it will be prevented, although Gen. Hatch may be delayed in bringing them out, as the snowfall in that country has been unprecedented, and transportation can hardly be obtained. Further negotiations in Washington as to reservation will be easier of accomplishment than our task so far. Will write you fully.

CHARLES ADAMS.

GRANT AND SHERMAN.—The papers continue to be filled with reports of Gen. Grant's sayings and doings past, present, and to come. A school teacher who had him in charge at the age of 15, has published his reminiscences. Among them are extracts from the records of a school society, the "Philomatheas," in which young Grant served as a member of the Executive Committee. His realization of "the importance of order, decision, and consistency" at that early age is supposed to be shown by these two resolutions which, as the records show, were presented by Ulysses Grant in 1837:

Resolved, That it be considered out of order for any member to speak on the opposite side to which he belongs.

Resolved, That any member who leaves his seat during debate shall be fined not less than 6 1/2 cents.

The letter which follows, from Gen. Grant to his father, has also been published:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, }
CITY POINT, VA., Dec. 20, 1864.

DEAR FATHER: Sherman has now demonstrated his great capacity as a soldier by his unequalled campaign through Georgia. I know him well as one of the greatest, purest, and best of men. He is poor, and always will be. But he is great and magnanimous—an Ohioan, and I think entitled to their greatest esteem and even benevolence. Now, what I started to write about is this: I am not acquainted sufficiently in Cincinnati to select the right person to write to to start a subscription to present Mrs. Sherman with a comfortable, furnished home. Cincinnati will always be proud of Sherman as a citizen of that city, and Ohio may well be proud of him. If you can get this thing up, put down for me \$500, and for Gen. B. Ingalls \$250 more. I have been the recipient of many favors from the public, and will be happy if I can call their attention to one of our noblest, greatest, best men. I hope you will see some of the leading Union men of Cincinnati, all of whom you are acquainted with, and have this thing put on foot without noise or parade. Sherman would not approve of what I am doing in this matter, but still he would feel complimented, and would appreciate such recognition of his services. Affectionately,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

The collections amounted to \$10,000 in gold, and were duly placed in the hands of Gen. Sherman by the trustees.

THE SITUATION AT CABUL.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says: "The gravity of the Cabul news is acknowledged, and arouses military and political apprehensions that, owing to the rigid censorship, the whole truth is unknown. Nobody believes the official accounts are complete. The ministerial organs admit a mishap; admit that the hold on Cabul is jeopardized, and admit that the previous official assurance respecting pacification were deceptive. They warn the government against further progress toward annexation. The Liberal journals frankly say that Gen. Roberts is fighting for life. His whole force of 5,000 men is pitted against the entire Afghan army, the strength of which is unknown, but it is admitted to be 10,000 strong. Tribes are rising on every side. The Kohistanis, who were lately reported as surrendering their arms, nevertheless send 3,000 troops. What Lord Lytton called a 'hostile Ghuznee gathering' means 7,000 soldiers, well armed, and well led. Military critics agree that the Afghan movements show surprising strategic ability. Nevertheless it is believed that Gen. Roberts is likely to overcome the present attack, as he holds strongly fortified positions about Cabul; but unless he is victorious, an insurrection in Cabul is certain. Candahar is also threatened by 11,000 troops advancing from Herat. The Candaharees are likewise restless. The *Times* urges the government to abandon Afghanistan after crushing the resistance. The *Standard* gives the same counsel. The public are uneasy from the daily accumulating evidence of merciless cruelties perpetrated on the Afghans."

TORPEDO BALLOONS.—We have received from Mr. Frank Peppard, of Basking Ridge, New Jersey, a sketch of his "Electric Torpedo Balloon." Its operation appears to be very simple. A small portable balloon capable of carrying from a 100 to a 500 lb. torpedo is used. Underneath the balloon is fastened a simple contrivance called the cartridge, with hooks at each end, one fastened to the balloon and the other to the rope that holds up the torpedo; this cartridge is filled with a gunpowder just sufficient to burn the fine strands of the rope when ignited, so that the torpedo can drop. The powder is ignited by a little platinum wire when the electric current is sent through it, at the instant desired to drop the torpedo. A couple of small wires encased as one are connected to this device, and a few miles of wire is wound upon a reel (made for this purpose), with the ends of the wire coming through the shaft in such a manner as to be in electrical connection with a blasting battery. The balloon being sent up is operated by electricity from the land, and when ever the desired spot the current is sent through the wires to the platinum cartridge, which at once explodes and the torpedo drops. Our description is necessarily brief, but enough may have been given to show the simplicity and effectiveness of the invention.

M. VERARD DE SAINTE ANNE, after a long and close examination of various plans submitted to him, has declared that the proposal to make a tunnel between England and France is quite practicable. We also learn from our Gallic neighbors that the Great Sahara railway will be a success.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

The death is announced of Lieutenant Koolemans Beynen, of the Dutch navy, who accompanied Sir Allen Young in the *Pandora* in his two Arctic voyages.

The fifth annual banquet of the "Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California" will take place at the Sturtevant House, New York, on Monday evening, Jan. 19, 1880. Rear-Admiral Fabius Stanly, U. S. N.; Rear-Admiral George F. Emmons, U. S. N.; Commander Edward M. Yard, Surgeon Alex. Perry (Stevenson's regiment), Capt. Earl English, U. S. N.; Capt. Homer C. Blake, U. S. N.; Gen. John A. Sutter, Commander W. M. Gamble, U. S. N.; Hon. Rodman M. Price (Purser of the *Cyane*), and Col. Edward C. Kemble (Fremont's Battalion), with many others known to fame, are expected to be present. The banquet is to be made the occasion of a reunion of the survivors of the Army and Navy on the coast of California during the Mexican war, and will be of an exceedingly interesting character.

CAPT. SANGER, of Fort Lincoln, is mentioned among the attendants at a ball given at the opening of the Headquarters Hotel at Fargo, Dec. 8. "The \$5 supper," the telegraph reports, "was the most elaborate ever spread in Dakota."

The Committee on the Congressional Library has under consideration a proposition for the purchase of the sword worn by Gen. Washington when he resigned his commission at Annapolis. The sword is offered for sale to the Government by Mr. H. H. Lewis, of Maryland, who has come into possession of it by inheritance through his family, Major Lewis, a nephew of Gen. Washington, having been the original devisee.

GEN. CROOK, it appears, had a narrow escape during his recent hunting expedition to the Platte Valley. While on a sand bar in the middle of the Platte, the party were struck by a "blizzard." Gen. Crook, who was behind a "blind," shot a goose, and in attempting to get it lost his hat. In following it he dropped through an ice hole. The water fortunately was not deep, but it thoroughly chilled him. He recovered his hat and remarked that he was cold and numb and would return to the house. His friends soon started after him, and one of them, who felt uneasy lest the General had missed the way, insisted that he could see the figure of a man behind them. A loud shout was sent up and repeated again and again. Finally Crook's figure was recognized as he came staggering up, and it was discovered that he was well nigh chilled to death. His ears and feet were frozen, his neck was covered with ice, and he was unable to speak aloud. His comrades helped him to the house, and for two or three days he was unable to proceed further, his friends remaining with him. He had become confused, and travelling in circles had fallen into the river a second time, when he discovered his mistake and rapidly retraced his steps, but none too soon to save his life. Such is the story as told in a newspaper despatch from Omaha.

MAJOR W. J. DAWES, U. S. A., retired, and family, are stopping in New York, at 10 Waverly Place, until after the holidays.

The death of Claude Etienne Minie, who gave his name to the Minie ball, and invented many improvements in fire arms, is reported from Paris.

BISMARCK has written a letter to the Italian Senator, Jacini, declaring in favor of disarmament.

GEN. SHERIDAN, who was reported again ill, and threatened with pneumonia, was, with Mrs. Sheridan, at a dinner given in Philadelphia to Gen. Grant.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer Press* reports that on the receipt of the news at White River, that the troops were to be relieved from duty there, a crowd of officers, led by Lieut. Harding, charged on the office of Lieut. Young, A. A. G., picked him up, carried him outside, and ran away with him. Then Capt. Williams and Major Jackson danced a very graceful waltz, and Lieuts. Green, Howell, and Fredericks kicked their campaign hats many feet into the air.

GEN. MILES takes an active part in the Brughier murder case. The accused was Miles's faithful scout in days gone by, and the General does not forget it.

A young lady of Washington is said to have called upon Secretary Thompson the other day to beg that her lover, who is a lieutenant in the Navy, might be allowed leave of absence so as to visit her. He had just returned from a long cruise, and was at New York. The Secretary granted the leave, with the understanding that it would not be regarded as a precedent.

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON, who now represents the Richmond, Va., district in Congress, has taken a residence on Farragut square, in Washington, and will entertain this winter. He is very popular in Congress, being a perfect gentleman of the old school and quite conservative in his views.

MAJOR T. H. STANTON, Paymaster U. S. A., and family, arrived from Fort Douglas, Dec. 9 and proceeded to Ft. Omaha. Of him the *Cheyenne Leader* says: "Major Stanton is one of the finest officers of the Army. He has ever given the fullest satisfaction to the Service, while socially he is a rare gentleman well met. During his term at Fort D. A. Russell he made many lasting friends, who were loth to part with him upon his transfer to Fort Douglas."

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, of Dec. 9, publishes a paper by Chas. E. Flandbreau, prepared at the request of the Historical Society, of Minnesota, giving an account of the massacre that took place at and about Spirit Lake in the year 1857, which has been known generally as the Ink-pa-du-ta war. Among the Army officers mentioned in his account of the affair are Col. Alexander, then commanding (1857) the 10th Infantry, of which five or six companies were then at Fort Ridgely; Major Sherman and Major Patton, of the artillery;

and Lieut. Murray. Of these Judge Flandreau says: Col. Alexander, who aided me in all these matters so materially, is now a retired officer of the Army, residing in St. Paul, esteemed by all who know him, as a gallant soldier and a genial gentleman should be. Captain Boe was by force of circumstances and against his better judgment induced to go into the confederacy, and was killed at the first battle of Bull Run while gallantly leading his brigade in the action. Lt. Murray did good service for the Union in the war as a soldier, and I heard that he was retired on account of wounds or of other disability.

The wife of Gen. J. J. Bartlett, formerly U. S. Minister to Sweden, now in the Samoan Islands, has arrived in Washington after a journey of 9,000 miles from Samoa. She left the islands with the intention of obtaining special relations between the Samoan government and this; but since her departure she has heard of the rebellion, the overthrow of her husband's power, and his arrest, and now is anxious to have the Government interfere and protect him in his rights as an American citizen. The Secretary of the Navy has already informed her that a vessel of the United States will leave for the coaling station of the Samoan Islands upon the 1st of January, upon a regular trip, and that orders will be given to the commander of that vessel to bring away Gen. Bartlett. General Bartlett was tried before the American, British, and German consuls on the charge of inciting natives to revolt, had been acquitted, but cautioned not to further interfere in native politics, which is equivalent to the verdict "not guilty, but don't do so any more."

MAJOR JAMES M. RICE, who died at Trinidad, Col., Dec. 5, was a staff officer in the war, and wounded at the battle of the Wilderness.

Of Secretary Ramsey the Chicago *News* says: "Personally, he is a man of impressive presence and one who makes strong friends. He is genial, yet rather reserved in manner; sociable in his habits, but is not regarded as a very deep schemer in political matters. But he is what is called a 'worker,' and is regarded as just the man needed to manage the War office." Mr. Ramsey has assumed the portfolio of the War Department. Jenkins has been aroused and describes him as having gray hair, looking good natured, and wearing gold mounted spectacles. Rumor having credited the Secretary with being "down on the Indian," Jenkins tackled him on that head, but without eliciting the particular amount of "downness" on hand. Secretary Ramsey thinks the Indian should be treated firmly and fairly, and so say all of us. Commodore Jeffers is in the meantime acting Secretary of the Navy.

A PAPER on the Nicaragua Ship Canal was read before the N. Y. Geographical Society on Monday evening last by Mr. A. G. Menocal. Among those present were Generals G. W. Cullum, U. S. A., and Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. A., and T. Bailey Myers.

A SUIT has been brought at New Orleans to declare null and void the will of Mrs. Sarah Ann Dorsey, who left her property to Jefferson Davis. The grounds of annulment of the will are stated to be that previous to and at the time of the writing and signing of the will Mrs. Dorsey was not of sound and disposing mind, being under undue influence of the defendant, and that the motive and object in inducing and controlling the testatrix to make the bequest itself were, under the laws of the land, illegal, null, and void.

SECRETARY THOMPSON is to go home to spend Christmas, accompanied by Miss Virginia, his daughter, and Mr. Harry Thompson. He will return after the holidays.

THE Washington *Capital* says: "It is with pleasure that we read the information of the appointment of Capt. Satterlee Plummer to the Army. This young gentleman is the son of a fine and time honored officer, is himself well known and honored as one of the most gallant young gentlemen of our Army, and, better still, during his recess from military service he won his spurs as a journalist, effecting by his pen a fine reputation as a newspaper man of keen sense and a writer of solid worth."

THE Comte de Paris says that his going three times to Spain in less than fifteen months, once for a marriage and twice on the occasion of great domestic sorrows, has greatly delayed his work on the history of the American Civil War. That work constantly grows harder as he gets more documents and more information. He will shortly undertake Grant's Chattanooga campaign.

GEN. DANIEL RUGGLES, formerly a captain of the 5th Inf., but now a resident of Richmond, Va., is a benefactor in more ways than one. While the General was a young man he was the delight of the ladies at the posts which were garrisoned by the 5th foot. He was a man of great gallantry and courtesy—perhaps precision—of manner. He was called Beau Ruggles then, and we fancy that his old and intimate friends would still address him by that sobriquet. We only need, he says, a terrible concussion in our upper air strata to bring down the rain in any quantity, and he proposes to bring about this result by the explosion of dynamite from balloons, which are to be sent up, and which are to be exploded when at the proper height from the earth. Gen. Ruggles has applied to Congress for a committee to examine and report upon his invention, and his petition is now before them. By all means let us have the committee.

LIEUT. J. E. BLOOM, U. S. A., is stopping at the Hoffman House, New York city, until January 1, the date upon which his resignation from the service will take effect.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. G. WRIGHT, Chief of Engineers, has returned to Washington from his tour of inspection of the light house stations on the Gulf coast.

ADMIRAL H. K. THATCHER, U. S. N., was reported seriously ill last week at the Evans House, Boston.

It is proposed to raise a monument in Eton College Chapel,

England, to the memory of the officers educated at Eton who have fallen in the Afghan and South African campaigns.

REAR-ADMIRAL GORE JONES, C. B., late Naval Attache to the British Legation at Washington, was at Bombay in the *Euryalus*, on November 10.

COL. R. E. HARRISON, R. E., under whose orders was sent out the reconnoissance which cost France a Prince Imperial, has been recalled by the Horse Guards. Colonel Harrison himself saw that his orders about the escort had not been complied with, yet he took no steps to detain the Prince till the missing men had arrived, and there is strong feeling in England that Colonel Harrison, after the Prince's death, tried to cast his own responsibility on others.

THE Chilean navy has not yet, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "lost the prestige it derived from its founder, Lord Dundonald, as skilful and intrepid a British seaman as ever trod a plank."

ABD-EL-KADER, it appears, after having ascertained the general opinion of the daily Press of Europe on his character as a deceased hero, has now the satisfaction of acquainting his numerous friends and admirers that he is not dead yet.

ADMIRAL AMMEN left Washington for Philadelphia, Dec. 16, to meet General Grant. They will talk over the canal project together, and Admiral Ammen hopes that matters may be put in shape for the speedy formation of a company.

Mrs. Wise, widow of the late Captain Henry A. Wise, of the Navy, died at Washington, on Monday evening last. This lady had been long known in Washington society, and she had a large circle of acquaintances among the officers of the Navy and Army as well as among the most distinguished men of the country. Years ago, during the life time of her husband, her house was the gathering place for the wits, and the literary coterie of the West End. At that time Captain Wise occupied a modest house on H street, near 18th, and there were few houses in that city where so many really clever people assembled. The Captain was a wit and a scholar, and Mrs. Wise had a good deal of the cleverness and scholarly powers of her father, Mr. Edward Everett. Mrs. Wise was ill but a few days of typhoid pneumonia. She leaves several children, and one son is a midshipman in the Navy.

GEN. Z. B. TOWER, Corps of Engineers, has been relieved, on account of sickness, from the Court of Inquiry appointed at Governor's Island (in regard to Gen. Warren's action at Five Forks), and Gen. John Newton has been put on the court in his stead. The court now consists of Gens. Hancock, Angur, and Newton, with Maj. McMillan as Recorder.

GEN. GRANT has had another triumphal procession, this time from Chicago to Philadelphia, where he completes his trip around the world, having started in his travels from that city. We could fill the JOURNAL with accounts of the courtesies everywhere extended to him en route as well as at Philadelphia, where great preparations were made for his reception.

GEN. RICHARD I. DODGE and Mrs. Dodge were reported among the arrivals at Omaha, Dec. 9.

MISS JOSEPHINE MEEKER, who is described as a bright and comely woman of about twenty years of age, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Department of the Interior.

THE *Dakota Herald* reports, Dec. 6, that Miss Bessie Sharp, daughter of Paymaster Sharp, is lying very sick at her home in Yankton.

PULASKI, the Polish patriot, died on the United States warship *Wasp* on the 6th of December, 1779—one hundred years ago. His death was caused by wounds received while at the head of the French and American cavalry in the storming of Savannah in the November preceding. Centennial observance was made in the Polish Church in New York by a Requiem Mass, the celebrant being a venerable Pole, the Rev. X. Blaisvaynski. Addresses were made in the same place in recital of Pulaski's deeds.

APROPPOS of the proposed gambling bill some one brings up a case where the captain of a cavalry company won every cent from twelve of his men and two of the officers of the company, all having just received their pay. In two days a professional gambler won all of the captain's winnings and the captain's entire salary as well.

A DESPATCH to some of the daily papers, with reference to the assignment of Col. Haller to the 23d Infantry, says:

An effort is being made to have this question referred to the Attorney-General, as many officers have been overslaughed by this action. Should Fitz-John Porter be successful in his application for reinstatement, the action of Congress in Col. Haller's case will be a precedent for placing him in that rank which he would have held had he never been dismissed from the Service. Officers of the Army in Washington regard the colonelcy of the 23d Infantry as properly belonging to Lieut.-Col. Otis of the 22d Infantry.

Scribner's Monthly for January publishes an article on "American Arms and Ammunition," by William C. Church.

COMMODORE R. L. LAW arrived in New York on Tuesday on official business connected with Bureau of Yards and Docks.

GENERALS SHERIDAN, Hancock, Burnside, and Horace Porter, Colonel Treadwell and Commodore Pierce Crosby were among those invited to dine with Gen. Grant at Mr. Geo. W. Childs's residence in Philadelphia last week.

WM. MAHONE, ex-Confederate general, has been elected U. S. Senator from Virginia, his term commencing March 4, 1880.

JAMES WHEELER, Jr., who died at Little Falls, New York, on Sunday, Dec. 7, was born in New York in 1834. He graduated from West Point in the class of 1855, and served on the frontiers and the Pacific coast as lieutenant. He was cashiered on the peninsula under Gen. McClellan for some disregard of orders. Since that time he has been instructor of tactics in various military schools.

PARNELL, the Irish agitator, is a grandson of Commodore Charles Stewart, who was born in Philadelphia.

SOME time in '64 there were a number of Army officers stopping at a hotel in Washington. Among them was a Captain Jones, who was a first-rate fellow, a good officer, and very pompous. Emerson and Jones used to have a good deal of joking together at the table and elsewhere. One day at the dinner table, when the dining hall was well filled, Captain Jones finished his dinner first, got up and walked almost to the dining hall door, when Emerson spoke to him in a loud voice and said: "Halloo, Captain! see here; I want to speak to you a minute." The Captain turned and walked back to the table and bent over him, when Emerson whispered: "I wanted to ask you how far you would have gone if I had not spoken to you?" The Captain never changed a muscle, but straightened up and put his fingers into his vest pocket and said, in a voice loud enough for all to hear him: "Captain Emerson, I don't know a man in the world I had rather lend \$5 to than you, but the fact is I haven't a cent with me to-day," and turned on his heel and walked away. Emerson was the color of half a dozen rainbows, but he had to stand it. He never heard the last of it, and it cost him more than \$10 to treat on it.

FROM Fort Sully a correspondent of the *Dakota Herald* writes: "The post is commanded by Maj. Clark G. Bartlett, 11th Infantry, a gentleman of whom too much cannot be said in praise. The only other officer present is Lieut. Macklin, the popular and efficient post quartermaster and post adjutant. With regard to Army officers generally an impression prevails in Yankton that they are haughty and arrogant. This I am in a position to deny. The officers of the 1st Infantry now at Fort Randall are gentlemen and have treated your correspondent with courtesy. They have no pride except pride in their profession and the pride of gentlemen, and I can with strict truth say the same of the officers of the 11th Infantry, whom I know and have known for six years."

THE President last week invited the Cabinet to dine with ex-Secretary McCrary on the eve of his departure from Washington.

THE ladies of the Washington Arsenal propose receiving on Mondays.

THE engagement of Lieut. Robert Ray to the sister of Dr. Paulding, U. S. A., is announced, the wedding to take place next fall. Miss Paulding is visiting her brother at Fort McHenry.

DR. LUCIUS MILLS, who held the position of surgeon in Sherman's Army, and was with Banks at Red River, died at Bennington, Ill., Dec. 9, after a lingering illness.

OFFICERS registered at the War Department for the week ending Dec. 17, 1879: Capt. J. H. Gilman, Commissary Sub-sistence; Lieut. Chas. Harkins, 2d Infantry; Lieut. E. S. Farrow, 21st Infantry; Capt. E. M. Wright, Ordnance Corps; Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, 4th Artillery; Major W. E. Merrill, Engineers; Lieut. Chas. Byrne, 6th Infantry; Lieut. W. H. Coffin, 5th Artillery; Lieut. Peter Leary, 4th Artillery.

ARRIVALS at the Ebbitt House, Washington, for the week ending Dec. 17, 1879: Army—Capt. J. E. Greer, Ordnance Corps; Lieut. Fred. Thies, 3d Infantry. Navy—Midshipman P. J. Werlick; Ensign Lucien Young; Master C. P. Rees; Lieut. A. B. Speyers; Paymaster I. Goodwin Hobbs; Lieut. C. P. Shaw; Dr. John L. Neilson; Lieut.-Commander J. C. Kennett.

THE Secretary of the Navy has received information of the death at Huntington, L. I., of Midshipman J. M. Proudfit, a graduate of the class of 1876, at Annapolis. He returned some months ago from the *Trenton* in the Mediterranean.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER SMITH, commanding the U. S. steamer *Rio Bravo*, reports that on Dec. 2 he received on board that vessel, with the customary honors, Hon. I. W. Foster, Minister to Mexico; Governor Gojon, of the State of Tamaulipas, and General Canales, with their respective staffs. The Minister afterwards visited Fort Brown, where the usual salute were fired, and a review and inspection took place. Mr. Foster left Brazos Dec. 5, for Vera Cruz, in the Mexican gunboat *La Libertad*.

THE death of Commander Chester Hatfield promotes Lieut.-Commander Henry C. Taylor to commander, Lieut. Timothy A. Lyons to lieutenant-commander, and Master Edward M. Hughes to lieutenant.

A TELEGRAM from Panama says: "The Peruvian torpedo-boat detained by the Government as contraband of war, has at last sailed for Peru, flying the Hawaiian flag and with a license from the Hawaiian Consul. The Peruvians place great reliance in the torpedo service now organizing. They succeeded in landing at Arica recently 600 men, 1,000,000 cartridges, and 12 Krupp field pieces. About 150 Allies and 300 Chilians were killed at Pisagua. The early retreat of the Allies was attributed to the running out of ammunition and a supply of cartridges not fitted for the rifles in use. The town, however, had been almost ruined by Chilian shells before the landing party had driven the Allies from a position commanding the town. Rumors are afloat concerning the manner in which the wounded Allies were treated by the Chilians and respecting cruel outrages on women found in the place."

AN Army officer writes to us from one of the frontier posts in relation to the Quackenbush air gun: "The regiments would like to get them, but they have to take Laidley's spring gun, which they do not prefer." Why not make requisition for the desired guns? Congress appropriated \$115,000 for the purpose of filling requisition of troops for ordnance and ordnance stores during the present fiscal year; why cannot the guns be purchased out of this fund?

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief*

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

JOHN W. HOGG, *Chief Clerk.*

DAVID D. PORTER, *Admiral of the Navy.*

STEPHEN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy.*

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—Commodore William N. Jeffers, *chief*; Commander Alex. H. McCormick, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Captain (with relative rank of Commodore) Earl English, *chief*; Lieutenant Emory H. Taint, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Captain (with relative rank of Commodore) William D. Whiting, *chief.*

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Captain (with relative rank of Commodore) Richard L. Law, *chief*; Commander George C. Remey, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General (with relative rank of Commodore) Philip S. Wales, *chief*; Surgeon Adrian Hudson, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General (with relative rank of Commodore) George F. Cutter, *chief*; Paymaster Chas. P. Thompson, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief (with relative rank of Commodore) William H. Shock, *chief*; Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Constructor (with relative rank of Commodore) John W. Esby, *chief*; JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Captain William B. Remey, *Marine Corps, Acting J. A. G.*

SIGNAL OFFICE—Captain Clark H. Wells, *chief*; Lieutenant Edward W. Very, *assistant.*

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain Samuel R. Franklin, *superintendent*; Commander Allen V. Reed, *assistant.*

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, *enrpt.*

NAVAL ASTRONOMY—Commodore D. McN. Fairfax.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore Andrew Bryson.
EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.
PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.
Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.
Commodore Pelce Crosby, League Island, Penn.
Commodore John C. Peabody, Washington, D. C.
Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.
Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore E. R. Colburn, Mare Island.
Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
Commodore Thomas Pattison, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

* Iron-clads; a. s., Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service. The iron-clads *Ajax*, Comdr. H. B. Seely; *Cadiz*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Mahopac*, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhoades; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

ADAMS (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. Mare Island. Repairing, and nearly ready for sea.

ALARM* (s. s.), Lieut. R. M. G. Brown. New York. The Board of Naval Engineers ordered by the Navy Department to test the value of the Mallory propeller met Dec. 10. The engines have been run slowly at the Cob dock in order to wear the journals down smooth, preparatory to the regular dock trial, which will commence in a few days. There has been a delay, owing to the fact that no firemen were available for the trial. Admiral Wyman has been instructed to furnish eighteen firemen for temporary duty on board this vessel. The working of the engines and new propeller has so far been very satisfactory.

ALASKA (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. Left Iquique Nov. 11.
ALERT, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. Arrived at Yokohama Nov. 6, and proceeded on the 10th to Shanghai. All in good health.

ALLIANCE (e. s.), Commander A. R. Yates. Arrived at naval anchorage, Norfolk, from Boston, Dec. 14. Will be ready for inspection at Norfolk on Dec. 18, preparatory to a change of officers and crew. The change will not probably take place until about Jan. 1.

ASHUELOT (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Shanghai. Repairing at Shanghai Nov. 10.

COLORADO, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving Ship, New York.

CONSTELLATION, Captain John Lee Davis. Left Gibraltar for New York Dec. 17.

CONSTITUTION (s. s.), Commander Oscar F. Stanton. Cruising in the Gulf of Mexico.

ENTERPRISE (e. s.), Comdr. Thos. O. Selfridge. Tipoli.

FORTUNE (s. s.), Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Receiving Ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving Ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID (s. s.), Lieut. F. H. Delano. New York.

JAMESTOWN (s. s.), Comdr. Lester A. Beardslee. Sitka, Alaska.

KEARSARGE (n. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Picking. Port Royal. Ordered on a cruise to the Central American coast, etc.

LAOKAWANNA (p. s.), Capt. Ralph Chandler. Apia, Samoan Islands, when last heard from, Sept. 20.

MARION (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Left New York Dec. 13 for Callao, via Rio de Janeiro, to join the Pacific Station. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, F. M. Bunce; Lieut.-Commander, John McGowan, Jr.; Lieutenants, W. L. Moore, J. P. Merrell, E. S. Jacob, and J. P. Wallis; Ensigns, S. W. B. Diehl, H. C. Gearing, W. L. Chambers, and W. Winder; Midshipmen, W. A. Graham, W. T. Seers, H. Wilke, C. C. Marsh, and M. L. Read; Surgeon, H. J. Babin; Asst. Surgeon, W. H. Rush; P. A. Paymaster, S. R. Colhoun; Chief Engineer, L. J. Allen; P. A. Engineer, J. G. Brownahan; Asst. Engineer, H. C. Baughman; Cadet Engineers, J. U. Crygier and T. F. Carter; 1st Lieut. Marine, B. D. Wainwright; Pay Clerk,

J. H. Murphy; Acting Boatswain, X. Ferrimond; Carpenter, W. Harrett; Sailmaker, H. Watson.

MICHIGAN (a. s. lakes), Comdr. Geo. W. Hayward. Erie.

MINNESOTA, Capt. S. B. Luce. Apprentice Ship. Will winter at New London.

Sailed Dec. 19 from New York to New London.

MONOCACY (a. s.), Comdr. Geo. W. Sumner. Shanghai.

MONTEAUK*, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Commo. Thos. Pattison. Store Ship, Port Royal.

NIPISIO, Comdr. C. H. Schoonmaker. Has been inspected and reported ready for sea. No orders yet issued to her.

ONWARD (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Store Ship, Callao, Peru.

PALOS (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Jas. G. Green. Left Shanghai Nov. 8 for Tientsin.

PASSAIO*, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving Ship, Washington.

PAWNEE (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital Ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PENSACOLA (f. s. p. s.), Comdr. Edw. Terry. Callao, Nov. 11.

Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers was at Callao Nov. 20.

PORTSMOUTH, Lieut.-Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. Training Ship, Washington.

Has been put under repairs at Washington which will detain her until spring. She is to have new side planking and deck.

POWHATAN (n. a. s.), Capt. D. L. Braine. New York.

QUINNEBAUG (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. Leghorn at last accounts.

RANGER (a. s.), Comdr. Robert Boyd. Left Yokohama Nov. 7 for San Francisco.

RICHMOND (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. Left Yokohama Oct. 7 and arrived at Shanghai on the 27th.

Was at Shanghai Nov. 10 and would leave about the 26th for Foo Chow, Amoy, Manila, and Hong Kong; to reach latter port about the end of December.

RIO BRAVO (a. s. Brownsville, Texas), Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training Ship, Washington.

SHENANDOAH, Capt. Robt. F. R. Lewis. En route to Rio.

ST. LOUIS, Captain Joseph Fyffe. Receiving Ship, League Island.

ST. MARY'S, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School Ship.

SWATARA, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Boston, Mass., just commissioned and ready for sea. (For list of her officers see JOURNAL of Dec. 13, p. 364.)

TALLAPOOSA (a. s.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie. Arrived at New York Dec. 13, bound South.

TRIONDEROGA (a. s.), Comdr. B. J. Cromwell. Probably now on coast of India.

TENNESSEE (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. D. B. Harmony. New York.

Is being prepared rapidly for sea, and expected to sail before the year is out.

TRENTON (f. s. e. s.), Captain Henry Wilson. Gibraltar.

TUSCARORA (p. s.), Comdr. John W. Philip. West Coast of Central America.

VANDALIA (n. a. s.), Comdr. Richard W. Meade. New York.

WABASH, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving Ship, Boston.

WAUCHSETT (s. s.), Comdr. Byron Wilson. Rio de Janeiro.

WYANDOTTE*, Lieut. C. H. Arnold. Washington.

WYOMING (e. s.), Comdr. John C. Watson. Gibraltar.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The report of the Le Roy Board will be communicated to Congress early after the holidays.

NOTICE is given that the harbor of Beaufort, N. C., has been rebuoied, and has 18 feet of water.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER HENRY C. TAYLOR has been ordered to examination for promotion.

A DETAIL of non-commissioned officers left the marine barracks at Norfolk Dec. 8, for League Island, to fill up the complement at that station. Commander Henry B. Seely, ill of typhoid fever at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., is gradually getting better.

CADET MIDSHIPMAN WILLIAM YARNELL SLACK, of Missouri, has resigned from the Naval Academy. The Court-martial of Cadet Midshipman Smith Salisbury, for hazing a young man named Gough, in September last, has concluded its session, having transmitted the testimony in the case to the Secretary of the Navy for examination. A foot ball match between the cadets at the Naval Academy and a Baltimore club took place at Annapolis Saturday, Dec. 13.

COMMODORE GEO. H. COOPER, president, Capt. James E. Jonett, Capt. John H. Upshur, Medical Examiner B. C. Dean, Chief Engineer John W. Moore, and an assistant paymaster, composing the board of naval inspectors, arrived at Norfolk Navy-yard Dec. 12, and were received with a salute of eleven guns. After paying their respects to Commodore Hughes they left for the *Nipsic*, at the naval anchorage, which vessel they thoroughly inspected. The board will remain at Norfolk until the arrival and inspection of the *Alliance*.

COAST SURVEY STEAMER *Gedney*, now fitting out at the New York Navy-yard, will start South about Christmas for work on the Texas coast. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant Uriel Sebree, U. S. N., commanding; Lieutenant Perry Garst, U. S. N.; Ensigns J. W. Stewart, J. C. Colwell, and M. L. Wood, U. S. N.; P. A. Surgeon J. H. Hall, U. S. N.; P. A. Engineer, R. H. Galt, U. S. N.; Recorder J. P. Selm.

AFTER the *Vandalia*, Commander R. W. Meade, which left Chester for Pensacola on the 17th of last July, had towed one of John Roach's iron docks to its destination, she steamed into Aspinwall, being under sealed orders. From September 13 until October 18 she cruised about the eastern shore of the Isthmus, picking up points that will be of use to the projectors of the great canal. Two interesting facts were established—one that the harbor of Chiriqui Lagoon, half way between the Panama and Nicaraguan termini, gives perfect anchorage, and the other that the Chiriqui coal is

not true coal, but a lignite, which burns twice as quickly as the true coal.

"WHERE is our American Navy?" shrieks an exchange. If this excited editor is laboring under the impression that it is concealed in this town he is mistaken. We haven't seen anything of the American Navy, and we are in the vicinity of the Schuylkill Canal a good deal, too. If the Navy is lost, the price of it should be deducted from Secretary Thompson's salary. We told him six months ago that if he did not put bells on the necks of our steam rams the entire Navy would wander away and lose itself. He said he could get up another one just as good inside of two weeks, and now let us see him do it.—*Norristown Herald*.

CAPTAIN BUNCE, of the frigate *Marion*, received a letter recently from F. Wyneken, of Königsburg, East Prussia, who reveals a novel domestic freak. While the *Marion* was lying at anchor at Villefranche Mrs. Wyneken saw her and admired the bird-like grace with which she rode the billows and, furthermore, was charmed with the name "*Marion*," hitherto new to her. She at once named her baby girl Marion and resolved to obtain permission to register the frigate as god-mother of the child. Mr. Wyneken asks Captain Bunce to give him some such certificate as this: "I hereby certify, as the commanding officer of the United States frigate *Marion*, that there is no objection to the ship being registered as godmother of the daughter of Frederick Wyneken and his wife, Lucy Wyneken."

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

DECEMBER 12.—Medical Inspector Albert C. Gorgas, to duty at the Naval Academy on the 2d January.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith, to temporary duty at the Navy-yard and Hospital, Pensacola, Fla.

Assistant Surgeon Richard Ashbridge, to duty on board the iron-clads in the James River, Va.

Chief Engineer H. B. Nones, to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Gunner Thomas R. Wilson, to duty at the Naval Magazine, Portsmouth, N. H.

Carpenter John C. Tilden, to the receiving ship Franklin on the 18th December.

DECEMBER 17.—Lieutenant George E. Ide, to the Alliance on the 1st January next as executive.

Lieutenant Charles P. Perkins, Master Milton K. Schwenk, Midshipmen Horace W. Harrison, Frank B. Case, Omenzo G. Dodge and Albert W. Grant; Assistant Engineer Horace E. Frick, and Passed Assistant Paymaster George E. Baughman, to the Alliance on the 1st January.

DETACHED.

DECEMBER 12.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry Glass and Lieutenant T. S. Phelps, from duty at the Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco, Cal., and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant A. M. Thackara, from instruction in ordnance, and ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Medical Director Charles Martin, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, on the 6th January, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 8th January.

Medical Director Albert L. Gihon, from duty at the Naval Academy on the 2d January, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., on the 6th January.

Surgeon Grove S. Beardsley, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 8th January, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon G. P. Lumsden, from duty on board the iron-clads in the James River, and placed on waiting orders.

DECEMBER 15.—Ensign Clarence A. Corbin, from the receiving-ship Independence, and ordered to the Adams.

Midshipman Walter M. Constant, from the Tennessee, and ordered to the Vandalia.

DECEMBER 17.—Lieutenants Edward H. Green, R. Mason Lisle and Eugene D. F. Heald; Masters John Downes and Asher C. Baker; Ensigns V. L. Cottman and Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder; Chief Engineer Samuel L. P. Ayres, Passed Assistant Engineer George Cowie, Jr., and Cadet Engineer Mortimer E. Cooley, from the Alliance on the 1st January, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Royal B. Bradford, from the Alliance January 1, and ordered to the Torpedo Station.

Lieutenant Clifford H. West, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 26th December, and ordered to the Alliance on the 1st January.

Master John P. J. Augur, from the Nautical Almanac office on the 26th December, and ordered to the Alliance on the 1st January.

Passed Assistant Engineer George J. Burnap, from special duty on the 27th December, and ordered to the Alliance on the 1st January.

Passed Assistant Engineer Jefferson Brown, from Experimental Board, and ordered to the Alliance on the 1st January.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Bartlett, from the Alliance on the 1st January, and ordered to settle accounts.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Assistant Engineer George H. T. Babbitt, attached to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, for two weeks from December 17.

To Cadet Engineer H. H. Stivers for one month.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant-Commander Francis M. Barber, at present in Paris, France, has been extended six months, with permission to remain abroad.

APPOINTED.

Milton F. Roberts, of Medford, Mass., an Acting Carpenter in the Navy from December 1879.

DELAY REPORTING.

Surgeon H. N. Beaumont has been authorized to delay reporting for duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, for two weeks.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Dec. 17, 1879:

John Chadwick, marine, December 4, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

John Daley, beneficiary, December 6, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

John Kremer, seaman, December 6, U. S. S. Colorado.

John McLean Proudfit, midshipman, December 15, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

MARINE CORPS.

ORDERED.

Second Lieutenant Wm. F. Spicer, to command the Marine Guard of the Swatara.

DETACHED.

Captain H. C. Cochrane, from the Marine Barracks, Brook-

lyn, N. Y., and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

REVOKED.

The orders of First Lieutenant G. F. Elliott, to command the Marine Guard of the Swatara, and to hold himself in readiness to command the Marine Guard of the Alliance.

CHANGES ON ASIATIC STATION.

Lieutenant A. R. Couden, transferred from the Palos to the Ashuelot.

Lieutenant C. A. Adams from the Ranger to the Palos. Masters G. A. Colbourn and H. F. Fickbohm; Ensign Bernard O. Scott and Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. L. Bailie from the Palos to the Ranger.

Ensign F. E. Beatty and Passed Assistant Engineer W. B. Bayley from the Monocacy to the Palos.

Master R. H. McLean ordered to the Palos.

Ensign Charles Laird from the Ashuelot to the Palos.

Assistant Engineer W. O. Chrisman from the Ranger to the Monocacy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

CRUISE OF THE PRACTICE VESSELS.

Among the papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Navy, are the reports of the commanding officers of the practice vessels attached to the Naval Academy during the past summer. That of Lieut.-Commander Wm. Folger, who had command of the two practice tugs, the *Mayflower* and *Standish*, gives an insight into the measures taken to enable the cadet engineers embarked therein to acquire information respecting the principal marine engine establishments on the seaboard. The cruise commenced June 13 and terminated August 30. The dock yards and establishments visited were as follows:

Norfolk, Va.—Machine and Boiler Shops, Copper Shops, *Canaan*.

Newcastle, Del.—Tube Works, Meers, Morris, Tasher and Co.

Wilmington, Del.—The Hadlin and Hollingsworth Co.; Edge Moor Iron Works; Lobdell Carwheel Co.; Jackson, Sharp and Co.; Seidell and Hastings; J. Morton Poole and Co., and Pusey, Jones and Co.

Chester, Pa.—John Roach and Sons's establishment; Chester City Water Works, and Eureka Cast Steel Co. Philadelphia, Pa.—Pennsylvania University; Phoenix Iron Co., Phoenixville, Pa.; Baldwin Locomotive Works; Wm. Sellers and Co., Permanent International Exhibition Co., and Wm. Cramp and Sons; Bethlehem, Pa.—Bessemer Steel Works, Mauch Chunk, Pa.—Surtch Back, Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Prospect Coal Mine and Breakers; Wire Rope Works of Meers, Hazard and Co.

Cold Spring, N. Y.—U. S. Mill Academy, and West Point Foundry, New York City—U. S. ships *Tennessee*, *Brooklyn*, *Shenandoah* and *Tallapoosa*; Morgan Iron Works; Delamater Iron Works; Worthington Hydraulic Works; Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, and Machine Shops of the Yard.

New Bedford, Mass.—Morse Twist Drill Co., and New Bedford Copper Rolling Mills, Springfield, Mass.—U. S. S. Arsenal.

Newport R. I.—Torpedo Station, Bristol, R. I.—Herveshoff Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I.—Providence Steam Engine Co., and Corlies's Engine Co.

Washington, D. C.—Machine Shop, and U. S. S. *Nipuck*.

New Haven, Conn.—Winchester Repeating Arms Co., Hartford, Conn.—Colt's Arms and Gatling Gun Works, Bridgeport, Conn.—Union Metallic Cartridge Co.; New London, Conn.—U. S. S. *Florida*.

The cadet engineers were required to take notes of all matters of professional interest coming under their observation, which notes were subsequently elaborated in their journals on their return to the practice ships. They also were required to make a sketch of something novel or special in machinery for each visit on shore. On board the vessels they stood regular watches, as engineer officers, machinists, oilers, firemen and stokers, whenever they were under way. The cadets were received with great cordiality by all the manufacturing firms whose establishments were visited, and great interest was shown and assistance rendered in furthering the object of the practice cruise. Lieut.-Commander Folger makes particular mention of gratuitous services rendered by the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. of Philadelphia, through its treasurer Mr. Israel Morris, in placing a special train at the disposition of the cadets to visit interesting points on the Lehigh Valley coal and iron region; and of the Reading Railroad Co. to enable the cadets to visit the Phoenixville forges. The cadets also received special attention and assistance from the firms of William Sellers and Co., Philadelphia; Edge Moor Iron Works, Wilmington; Herveshoff Manufacturing Co., Bristol; and a hospitable welcome from the Faculty of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, and the Pennsylvania University at Philadelphia. Polite attentions were received from the following gentlemen whose establishments were visited in Hartford, Conn.: Gen. Hawley, M. C.; Edgar T. Welles, Esq., Secretary Gatling Gun Co.; Mr. R. W. H. Jarvis, President of Colt's Patent Fire Arm Co.; also from Col. F. Benton, Commanding Arsenal at Springfield; Governor Winchester, President Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven; and Mr. A. C. Hobbs, Superintendent Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport.

A REGATTA was held on the Soochow Creek, Shanghai, China, October 27 and 28. Crews from the U. S. S. *Monocacy* participated in the men-of-war's races on both days. In the first race, distance 1½ miles, the 12 oared cutter from the *Monocacy* won by twelve lengths—time not taken, which was a pity, as it was very fast. On the second day the race lay between the 12 and 14 oared crews of the *Monocacy*, the other competitors entered failing to put in an appearance. There was a good race, which resulted in a victory for the twelve oared cutter by about one length. The North China *News* says of the first day's race: "The German crew, a fine looking body of men, pulled in a new boat, built, we believe, in Shanghai, but for service and not racing purposes. Broad in the beam, she is nevertheless a light and handy craft, and sat beautifully on the water. She, however, proved no match for the *Monocacy's* cutter, a light, snake-built boat, put together on splendid lines, being the *beau ideal* of what a man-of-war's boat should be—good for service and speed combined; and this is a hint that might be taken to heart in the British navy, the pulling boats of which are proverbially the heaviest and most cumbersome of any navy in the world.—The Germans won the draw for inside place, and at the signal both took the water together and went off at a slashing pace. The *Cyclops* got together first, and succeeded in getting about half to three quarters of a length ahead, a position they maintained for about five hundred yards. But in the meantime, and as soon as the first bend was rounded, the *Monocacy's* came along at about 43 strokes per minute—a speed they kept up until they ranged alongside and then passed the *Cyclops*, after which it was a dollar to a China orange—the race was over."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

CALLAO, PERU, Nov. 18, 1879.

THE long expected advance of the Chilean army has at last taken place. On the morning of November 2, the Chilean fleet, consisting of the ironclad *Admirante Cochrane*, corvettes *O'Higgins*, *Covadonga*, and *Magallanes*, and 14 transports, carrying an army of 12,000 men, appeared off Pisagua. Pisagua, which was quite an important town before the war, had been reduced to ashes by a previous bombardment, the railroad station, condensers, and a few houses, alone being left standing. This place has served as a supply for the Peruvian army in the south, especially during the several blockades of Iquiqui, being almost connected with that place by rail. The garrison consisted of about 2,000 men. Strong lines of earthworks and rifle pits had been thrown up to cover the ascent to the bluffs, which are about 1,200 feet above the town, and can only be ascended, on account of their almost perpendicular face, by the roadway of the railroad and a mule path. A two gun battery covered the landing, which is dangerous at the best of times on account of the rocks and surf. It was the intention of the Chilean commander-in-chief, General Escala, to make a feint at Pisagua and land at Junin, about 10 miles to the southward. Moving up from the latter place, he intended to assault the heights of Pisagua from the rear, on the morning of the 3d. In order to carry out the semblance of a landing at Pisagua, 700 men from the Zapadores and Atacama regiments, under Col. Santa Cruz, were put into the ships' boats, and, under cover of the guns of the corvettes, were pushed in from the landing. Getting within range they were fired upon. They returned the fire, and, landing, carried the town, battery, and station, with a rush, the crews of the boats joining in the assault, rather a dangerous expedient, as the boats were left in a dangerous position, and could not be gotten back to the ships to bring reinforcements. After carrying the town, the enthusiasm of the troops was so great, and the enemy so paralyzed by the first attack, that it was determined to carry the heights at once. The corvettes did some splendid shelling, throwing some of their shell to the very top of the bluff, by taking advantage of the heavy rolling of the ships, caused by the swell. After about four hours hard fighting, the heights were carried. The Allies now fell back along the railroad to Aqua Santa, and then to Peria Grande, where they were joined by the garrison of Iquiqui, in all between 10,000 and 12,000 men. The Chileans found themselves in possession of several locomotives and a considerable amount of rolling stock; and, strange as it may seem, the road uninjured as far Aqua Santa, its present terminus. The whole army, with its stores and artillery, were then landed, and, according to last accounts, was entrenched at or near Aqua Santa. The transports are said to have gone back for more troops, about 5,000 or 6,000 of whom are ready to be moved. The Allies are massed at or near Peria Grande, with about 30 miles of hard marching between them and the Chileans. General Buendia, the Peruvian commander-in-chief, happened to be in Pisagua at the time of the attack, having gone there to christen the battery, it is said.

General Campero, with the Allied force, stationed on the line of the Loa, numbering between 4,000 and 5,000 men, is said to be on his way from Calama to join the army at Peria Grande.

General Daza, with about 3,000 men, from the garrisons of Arica and Lucua, started on the 11th from Arica to join the army in the south.

The Chilean squadron has again established the blockade of Iquiqui.

The *Covadonga* cut the submarine cable on the 14th, so that all telegraphic communication with the army of the south is at an end.

Should Campero and Daza succeed in forming a junction with Buendia, the Allies will have about 18,000 men to oppose to a force of probably about the same number of Chileans.

A victory on the part of the Chileans would put them in possession of the rich province of Sarapaca. A defeat would be most disastrous for them, as they have thrown nearly all their disciplined troops into the movement.

The *Blanco Encalada*, *Huascar*, and *Chacabuco*, will soon join the fleet, having been placed in complete repair at Valparaiso.

The *Union* and *Pilcomayo* were sent to Arica soon after the receipt of the news of the landing with ammunition, an article said to be in great demand in the south, so great that Daza did not start until after their arrival.

The *Ataska* was sent to Iquiqui immediately on the arrival of the *Penasco* at this port. The fight was witnessed by the English men-of-war *Thetis* and *Turquoise*. The English men-of-war *Shannon* and *Pelican* are at Pisagua or Iquiqui, also the French ships *Decres* and *Hugon*, and probably the Italian ship *Garibaldi*.

The *Penasco*, *Triumph* (English flagships), *Victorieuse* (French flagships), *Hansa* (German), *Thetis* and *Gannet* (English), are off or near Callao.

There have been several changes of government here within the last few weeks, and it is feared that, should the Peruvians meet with a defeat in the south, there may be more serious ones.

Nov. 27.—My last letter left the Chileans entrenched at or near Aqua Santa. The Allies concentrating near Peria Grande. The Bolivian force which left Arica for the south on the 11th, after having been armed with the best arms at that point, and taking with them the reserve ammunition taken down in the *Pilcomayo*, marched for two days and then mutinied, deserted their general and returned to Arica, where they are now said to be confined to their barracks. The Peruvians are also kept in their, and much ill feeling is said to exist. Campero, with the army of the Loa, has not turned up yet. It is rumored that he has taken a back track for Bolivia, having declared himself Dictator vice Daza, whose whereabouts are now unknown.

Three divisions of Buendia's Allied army, Bustamante's, Davilla's, and Villegas' attacked the Chilean advanced division in its entrenched camp at San Francisco, 10 miles north of Aqua Santa, on the Pisagua road, after having driven in the advanced guard from Aqua Santa. The Chileans, about 9,000 in number, were strongly entrenched, and had a large number of Gatling guns and Krupp field pieces in position. The Peruvians were repulsed with a loss of about 4,000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Allies were without water and provisions, and were, therefore, forced to attack with only 11,000 men, without waiting for Daza and Campero. The Bolivians are said to have acted very badly, refusing to join in the assault. About 2,500 of the repulsed Peruvians were collected by Col. Juarez, and while they were preparing to assault the works in the night were suddenly surrounded. Most of them were captured, the remainder threw away their arms and fled. The remnants of the Peruvian and Bolivian forces are said to be wandering over the desert in a most wretched condition, dying off by hundreds for want of water and provisions. Iquiqui has been taken possession of by the Chileans, who now hold almost the whole of the province of Larapuca, the richest district of Peru. The Chilean army has been reinforced from the south, and now numbers about 18,000 men.

The *Union*, *Pilcomayo* and *Chalaco* were chased on their way from Arica to this place on the 18th by the *Blanco*. The *Union* and *Chalaco* succeeded in escaping, but the *Pilcomayo* was captured and sent into Antofagasta as a prize. Thus another corvette, although a small one, is carried over to the Chilean account.

The Chilean corvettes *O'Higgins* and *Magallanes* have appeared off Mollendo and cut the cable to the westward of that place, thus cutting off Arica both from telegraphic and transport communication.

The Chileans seem to be in a fair condition to demand peace. Whether the Peruvians will have the good sense to accept it without a further advance on the part of the victorious Chileans remains to be seen.

The allegiance of the Bolivians to the Peruvians seems to be in rather a precarious condition. It is openly hinted that it will last much longer, and the Bolivians will attempt to compensate themselves for the loss of Antofagasta by borrowing Arica and Laena from Peru. Rather scurvy treatment to a nation which was drawn into the war on her account. In the face of all this the acting President of Peru has just issued a proclamation stating that the war has just commenced, and setting forth the things that are to be done in the future.

The English corvette *Pelican* burst one of her boilers on her way from Iquiqui to this place; cause low water. Three men killed and a number seriously injured.

The original report of General Erasmo Escala, transmitted to Santiago by telegraph from Antofagasta, is as follows:

PISAGUA, November 3, 1879.

To the Minister of War:

Our operations upon the enemy's territory have begun with success. After navigating four and a half days in order to bring together the convoy and organize the elements of attack we presented ourselves before Pisagua at six a. m. of yesterday, November 2. After a reconnaissance of the bay and of the enemy's defences the *Cochrane* opened fire at seven. The *O'Higgins* immediately followed, and soon afterward the *Magallanes* and the *Covadonga*. They speedily silenced a gun of small calibre mounted to the south of the port, and soon afterward the landing of our troops began, with the object of dislodging the enemy from his formidable positions near the seashore.

After three hours of very severe fighting our soldiers raised the standard of Chile over the enemy's encampment, situated upon an almost inaccessible table land more than three hundred metres above the sea level. Meanwhile another division of our army proceeded to the little port of Junin. At three p. m. we already had 2,000 men masters of the heights, and at the close of the day 3,000 Chileans more had entered the enemy's territory through the slight opening inland from a roadstead difficult of access. In a word, we now occupy a very important portion of Peruvian territory, and the unwearied efforts of our army will soon place us in a situation to dictate our conditions. The occupation of Pisagua costs us 300 men killed and wounded. The losses of the enemy are much greater. I will soon send the detailed report.

General ERASMO ESCALA.

COMMANDER CHESTER HATFIELD.—A telegram from Commodore Colbourn, commanding Navy-yard at Mare Island, announces the death, on the 15th December, at Vallejo, Cal., of Commander Chester Hatfield, who was on sick leave. Commander Hatfield was a native of Massachusetts, and was appointed to the Naval Academy May 21, 1852, from New York. He was promoted to master in 1859, to lieutenant in 1860, to a lieutenant-commander in 1862, and to a commander Jan. 19, 1871. He participated in the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, in the attack on Vicksburg, and the capture of Galveston. After the drowning of Commander A. F. Croxman, who was engaged in connection with the survey of the Nicaragua route for a ship's canal in 1872-73, under Commander Lull, Commander Hatfield assumed charge and conducted for a while the operations.

THE GATLING GUN.—The following is the record of firing with Gatling gun, calibre 45 in., at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, Sept. 26, 1879:

Number of rounds fired, 500; ammunition, Bridgeport; time of firing, 28½ seconds.

I certify that the above is a transcript from the records of firing at Sandy Hook, N. J., on the above date.

(Signed) T. G. BAYLOR, Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance. Nov. 22, 1879.

Correct Copy: EDGAR T. WELLES, Treasurer.

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Members of the Institution are requested to send in to this office
immediately (by postal card or otherwise) their votes on the pro-
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127). Final action will be taken at the General Meeting on Satur-
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THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

ANUAL Boards of Visitors have often described
the system and sounded the praises of the United
States Military Academy; but it has been reserved for
a professor at the institution to give the most lucid,
comprehensive, and instructive view of it that has
appeared for many a day. Before us lies the excellent
address delivered recently by Professor P. S. MICHIE,
to the United Service Institution. The importance
of the subject and the admirable method of its presenta-
tion prompt us to make a complete summary of it for
our readers.

Beginning, then, with a reference to the new experi-
ments made in educational systems, of late years, Prof.
MICHIE proceeds to put and to answer two questions:
(1) Whence come our Army officers? (2) How are they
educated? The first question leads him to a
curious fact, which was first exploited, we think, in the
columns of the JOURNAL, namely, that a large majority
of our existing Army officers have been appointed from
civil life; a small minority from West Point. The
actual figures from the Army register for the 2,126
commissioned officers, are as follows: 1,123 from civil
life; 829 from the Academy; 174 from the ranks.
Thus less than two-fifths of the officers of the Army
are from West Point—a fact which, if commonly
known and appreciated, might have saved thousands of
speeches in Congress and articles in the press.

About 85 new appointments, to fill vacancies from
death, resignation, or retirement, have to be made each
year from the three sources just mentioned—excluding
medical officers, who require a special training, there
are 77 each year. Of the 1,123 officers appointed from
civil life, the great number of 984 had honorably served
in the Civil War. They fitted themselves for their pre-
sent positions by "that best of all experiences," says
Prof. MICHIE, "actual service in the field." Still, a
civil war cannot be expected every year; and by the
close of the century these officers will have largely dis-
appeared from active service. As to the officers pro-
moted from the ranks, they, says Prof. MICHIE, "with
but few exceptions have worthily attained their commis-
sions in actual war service, and can in all respects be
placed upon a similar footing." But he is less com-
plimentary to a third class, of whom he says:

If it be the policy of the appointing power to fill these
vacancies, with untrained and indifferently educated
young men, or to reappoint those who have been discharged
from service, for immorality and intemperance, but little
consideration can be given to such an element in the Service,
and, as during the present year, of the 22 new civilian
appointments, several had previously been discharged from
the Academy due to incapacity, and nominations are now
pending of officers who from their moral character can
reflect no credit on the Service, the pertinency of this remark
will be obvious.

The next point to note is that, though the appointees
from civilian life are now, and have been for years, a
large majority in the Army, the Academy is constantly
gaining in its ratio. Since the close of the war, to
employ the statistics of Prof. MICHIE, the Academy has
graduated 673 young officers, of which number 537 are
still commissioned, while over 40 have been killed in

action or have died from wounds or from disease con-
tracted in the line of duty. The average number of
graduates per year since 1802 is 36.2; since 1842 it is
41; since 1865 it is 48, which last is the yearly quota it
now supplies. This leaves about 29 officers to be
furnished from civil life or by promotion from the
ranks, to make good the yearly deficit. At the end of
ten years the number of graduated officers will be equal
to the number of non-graduates, and thus thereafter the
graduates will be the more numerous.

Thus we see that in future the question what educa-
tion our Army officers are receiving will largely depend
on what education is furnished at the Academy. Here,
then, we come upon another interesting set of statistics
furnished by Prof. MICHIE, as follows:

The records of the Academy permit us to go back only as
far as 1838. From 1838 till 1879 the number of cadets
appointed was 5,128. Of this number 609 either failed to
report, declined appointment, or were found not physically
qualified by the Medical Board, leaving 4,519 to present
themselves to the Academic Board for examination in the
English branches of a common school education. The
result of these examinations was that 932 or 20.6 per cent.
were adjudged not duly qualified to enter upon their cadet
life. Of the number admitted from 1838 to 1875—3,205—
1,716 have graduated, or about 53½ per cent. During the
past ten years the per cent. of failures for admission has
become 37 per cent. of those examined, while the per cent.
of graduates to the number admitted has risen to about 61
per cent., and is still on the increase.

From these data we gather the following facts, to wit:
That every year, over one out of every three of those young
men, between the ages of 17 and 22, who are selected by the
members of Congress from the different Congressional dis-
tricts, are incapable of passing a satisfactory examination in
arithmetic as far as to include simple proportion, geography,
history of the United States, English grammar, reading,
writing, and spelling. That of those who enter, 3 out of 5
succeed in graduating in the prescribed course of studies, so
that but 38 per cent. of the whole number appointed succeed
ultimately in obtaining their commissions. In this connec-
tion it will be well to bear in mind, that scarcely any leave
the Academy for any cause except that of inability to
successfully master their work. A very few do occasionally
resign, who have shown their capacity to succeed, but these
form the rare exceptions. We conclude from this that the
young men who are selected from the whole country, and
are honored beyond their fellows, do not, as a general rule,
excel in scholastic requirements.

The inference of Prof. MICHIE from these facts is
that the failure to pass is the fault of those who choose
the candidates—for of course every Congressional dis-
trict contains hundreds of youth who could pass; and
some very narrowly succeed, as is suggested by the
enormous 39 per cent. of subsequent failures to gradu-
ate. But, once in the lads are on a democratic level,
the poor and the rich, the socially well known and the
socially obscure being found in the same class. They
feel a strange sense of helps cut away, when each is no
longer buoyed up by the praise and affection of friends,
but stands on his merits and is the subject of sharp
orders and military severity. From the almost perfect
intermixing of military drill and mental tasks, with
strict rules of conduct prevailing over both, there result
usually splendid physique, erect carriage, regularity and
system in life, the habit both to command and obey,
courage and quickness in emergencies, sound intel-
lectual training, a store of information in the military
art, a good general education, and that combination of
honesty, truth, and uprightness which is indicated by
the phrase "conduct worthy of an officer and a gentle-
man." Prof. MICHIE specially dwells—and it is a
pleasure to note it—on the loyalty to truth-telling which
is made from the first the key note of the Military Aca-
demy. There are volumes in that one fact; for it
means not only the foundation of a manly character, but
a reliance on the word of brother officers which is of
incalculable importance in the practical campaigns of
real life.

Early habits of self-control and command are given
by the interior economy of the barracks and of camp
life, where each cadet has some responsibility—as
orderly of room or tent, of hall or subdivision, as squad
marcher of section, sentinel, corporal, or sergeant of the
guard, and so on. And here is a noteworthy statement
which we will give in Prof. MICHIE's language:

There exists a manly respect in all for those who profess
religious convictions, and who live lives consistent therewith,
and for those who hold conscientious views of duty, differing
it may be from the generality. A prayer meeting numbering
70 members, in a corps of 285, organized and maintained by
the cadets themselves independent of any supporting influ-
ence from without, indicates a remarkable condition in this
respect among young men of active life in vigorous health
and not dyspeptic.

Coming to the intellectual studies, we find the chief
to be mathematics, two modern languages, physics,
drawing, ordnance and gunnery, tactics, engineering,
and the art of war, all excellent—much better, to our
thinking, as they stand, than if supplemented by the
belles lettres and logic that some boards of visitors have
yearned to add—their own reports commonly furnishing
the "awful example" of what our young soldiers might
then become. Thoroughness in specialties, not nibbling
at everything, is the true watchword for West Point.
The classes are divided into sections, and the most
advanced are assigned harder lessons than the least

advanced, in order to have each cadet do all he can without impeding his fellows—a feature strikingly different from the college system. There is a system, however, of text books, recitation and marks, like those in most colleges. But there is little comparison between the methodical study going on hour by hour, in the barracks of West Point and that in the dormitories of even our greatest colleges, like Harvard; for Prof. MICHIE well says:

Passing by barracks any evening between call-to-quarters and tattoo, a glance into each room shows the silent comrades hard at work at their table, and the sentinel on his post in the hall, perfect types of the obedience, in letter and spirit, of these necessary demands of the regulations.

At the proper hour the cadet is called upon to recite or to demonstrate, as the case may be, any portion of the given lesson. In this exercise he must be exact, logical, and thoroughly convinced of the truth he is to present—not reticent under frequent interruptions—but holding himself well in hand to carry on to a successful issue the subject of his examination. For though this is called a recitation, it is in reality a searching examination—the instructor for the time being playing the part of the pupil—and the cadet exercising the function of the demonstrator.

During the two encampments known as the third and first class, practical instruction is given in surveying, in the determination of mean solar and sidereal time, of latitude, longitude, and the meridian, and the use of astronomical instruments. In the construction of pontoon bridges—laying out of field works and manufacture of siege materials—in the preparation of ammunition for field and siege guns—the determination of initial velocities of projectiles and other practical Ordnance laboratory work. And very thoroughly in infantry, cavalry, and artillery drill.

We are convinced that the recitations at West Point are admirably conducted—more thoroughly than anywhere else, so far as we know; and it is perfectly true that the small section system, and, above all, the military discipline which the United States Academy enjoys, gives it a great advantage over many colleges, where equally rigid cross-examination in recitation and enforcement of study hours, are impossible. Hence a youth is fortunate who has West Point training, whether he goes into the Army or not. He has been under an unquestioned authority, throughout his course, both in and out of the recitation room; and, as Prof. MICHIE well puts it, "the progress of each class is so systematic and regular that it may be likened to the march of an army. If any man straggles, or rests one day, he must on the next double the distance to reach his place in the column." Besides, the Academy has an enormous leverage—not only pride and ambition, but the fact that failure usually means failure to enter the Army—failure, therefore, to acquire an honorable life service, with a salary sure and always increasing. It is clear that the pressure is prodigious on a lad not to let slip his whole career by indolence or misconduct. We think Prof. MICHIE is fully justified in claiming that a far greater degree of daily study is obtained at West Point than in any other institution, taking the average of all students. We think also that he is sound in what he says in closing his remarks upon this point:

The new method of elective studies, permitted to pupils at an age when they need discipline, and before their minds are sufficiently developed to make a judicious choice, seems to me in the highest degree pernicious. With the indolence of youth, the want of proper individual direction, many must make mistakes. A faculty that deserves the control of a college certainly can more properly direct and establish a course of instruction, that being rigidly followed, must give a more rounded and complete intellectual development, than can possibly be selected by the average student. The work done at the Academy has not been equalled. It has as yet no rival in its methods. It today stands as it has stood in the past, an example of faithful, thorough, and efficient labor, doing the very best with the material at its disposal.

But Prof. MICHIE holds that still greater results could be had by raising the standard of acquired knowledge required for admission and also adding another year to the course.

Next Prof. MICHIE considers the entrance of the graduate into the Army. Here, he says, the youth is often chilled by his first reception there. Prof. MICHIE thinks that this is a mistake and a loss of power—"they are often received with cold civility and indifference; every trivial mistake, severely and often harshly criticised." However, evidently the novice himself afterwards thinks this is all right, for, on the very supposition in the case, he afterwards receives in the same way the new shoal of young officers. Some times he finds still worse fortune:

It has been the case often and possibly will be in the future, that his surroundings are those characterized by idleness, drunkenness, and gambling in the new post to which he may be assigned. And when we consider, in the small isolated posts of the extreme frontier how often there is a lack of books, of duty to perform, of incentive to do even the least that is required, the wonder is that so few fall into the pit that is dug, and ever escape the wreck of moral and professional degradation. It is not too much to say, that the first year's service leaves an indelible stamp on the young officer's career. This is due to the fact of military subordination and the inherent respect of the inferior to the superior which have been inculcated in the former during his period of education. Let him, however, be thrown in contact with officers who neglect their duties, are the victims of vicious and immoral habits, and every tendency either to increased usefulness or greater proficiency in his profession, is either destroyed in its first sprouting, or so chilled, as to become dwarfed in its after culture. On the contrary, let his first surroundings be those of the active, capable company commander, and at once the whole case is reversed. I, there-

fore, claim, that as a supplement to the work of the Academy, not less important is the function of the regimental, post, and company commanders of the Army, and this is the direct ratio of the greater number of the small independent commands that exist in our service.

It should be remembered, in a word, by superior officers, that the newly entering second lieutenant has still to learn his profession, and also that the opportunities for so doing are extremely limited at most posts, so that at least the young officer should be given all there are. The reasons why education is so apt to stop on graduation Prof. MICHIE groups as follows: (1) That so many post commanders "have given up all hope, prospect, or desire, either to advance their own professional knowledge, or to do any thing to assist others in this laudable ambition. They attained their positions through seniority, having from previous education and training either lacked the intellectual and moral force requisite to the proper discharge of those functions, or by vicious habits lost all love for the exercise of these desires. Such officers are detrimental to the service." (2) The smallness of the commands at most posts, under our small Army organization. (3) The kind of duty imposed upon the Army, making the relations often less like those of officers and soldiers than those of overseers and laborers, so killing the morale of the men and the desire for culture in the officers. "The quartermaster commands the greater part of the garrison and his sway is absolute."

Prof. MICHIE offers two suggestions for remedy, even with the present size and duties of the Army, namely, first, establishing large posts; secondly, schools for infantry and cavalry. To these points we need not refer in detail, as the mention of them suggests their possibilities. He fortifies his views, however, by extracts from British reports. Prof. MICHIE also recognizes the value of the United Service Institution as an instrumentality in the education of officers:

The officers in the service of the United States enjoy advantages for acquiring many kinds of useful information not within the reach of any other body of men of equal number, and which if collected and properly edited might prove of invaluable benefit not only to the Service but to the public. At present the best thought of our Army is sent to Washington, where it is read by few, and is then consigned to a remorseless oblivion in the pigeon holes of the War Department. To the profession at large a vast proportion of this work as a means of instruction is utterly lost forever. With every allowance for the exigencies of the Service which discourage publicity, much of this work might be placed at your disposal to the great advantage of the profession.

The subjects to which attention should be invited to secure professional education through this institution, might be classified as follows:

1. The topographical, geological, meteorological, and climatological phenomena peculiar to the region under their observation.
2. Its natural history.
3. The present status of the Indian tribes; the influences tending to modify their numbers and condition, present and future.
4. The best modes of utilizing an army during a prolonged peace, without impairing its efficiency.
5. The function and special duties of its different corps and parts, and how they might be modified to promote greater efficiency.
6. The merits, changes, and improvements, in the art of war observed in foreign countries, and the best method of making them available in our service.
7. Tactical and strategical lessons to be acquired from a consideration of the incidents of past wars in this and in other countries.
8. What modifications in the training and education of officers experience indicates would be for the substantial benefit of the service.
9. Biographical memoirs and reminiscences.

Such is the excellent essay of Prof. MICHIE. Its value is not alone in the specific information it gives and the specific suggestion it makes, but also in the glow of interest in the subject created by his own earnestness.

THE RETIRED LIST.

THE bill providing for compulsory retirement of officers of the Army at the age of sixty-two will be presented, probably, by Mr. BUTTERWORTH, of Ohio, who appears to have taken the place of General BANNING. There will be strong advocates for the bill, and the opposition are marshalling their forces for a vigorous defence.

And here it will be well to consider what was the intention of Congress in giving a retired list for the Army when the first bill was passed in 1861. It was undoubtedly intended to give a respectable support to those officers of the Army who had passed their days of usefulness, and who, by reason of age, wounds, or disability contracted in the line of their duty, had become unfit for active service. But no sooner was the law passed than the list was filled up to the legal number, and for years it was the custom to place persons on the Army retired list who had no possible claim to it. Persons, young men, were appointed into the Army who had never performed any service worth mentioning, and worse than all who were notoriously disqualified for military service, and then immediately retired. One young man from Washington was appointed a lieutenant in one of the Infantry regiments in 1861, and without performing any duty that could be called duty was re-

tired in 1863, "for disability resulting from disease or injury not incident to the Service." One old man who had been a chaplain in the Navy, and who created a notorious scandal by some conduct on the Coast of Africa, and who was obliged to leave the Navy, was appointed a chaplain in the Army and retired in one year thereafter "for disability not incident to the Service."

Thus the Army retired list has been made to a certain degree a hospital for the ne'er-do-wells, instead of being the honorable retreat of faithful officers.

We do not believe that it was the intention to force officers on to the retired list at any age, or to take them away from active service as long as they might be entirely capable of performing their whole duty, nor was it even contemplated that officers should be retired for the purpose of giving promotion to other officers; but the abuses in the Army retired list have been brought to the notice of Congressmen, and there appears to be a determined effort to have the matter overhauled. We are sorry to say that the Army officers have no one to thank for the abuses of the retired list but their brother officers.

Apocryphal to this, we desire to remark that a step has been taken in the right direction by Mr. McKINLEY, of Ohio, who has introduced a bill to place WILLIAM GAINES, late Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. Army, on the retired list. At present there is no law by which a non-commissioned officer can be placed on the retired list, but we believe that there should be a place on that list for the old sergeants of the Ordnance and Commissary Departments, as well as for sergeants-major and hospital stewards. Many of these old men are of the first respectability. Some of them have refused promotion to second lieutenantcies, feeling themselves too old for the position, and feeling that they with their families would be out of place in the rank of commissioned officers. If such men choose to retire they should be permitted to do so on the same allowance that is granted to the commissioned officer. And some of these old men would like to retire for the reason that they have at some posts procured little homes, with a small stock of cattle and horses about them, which they cannot take away with them, but which must be sacrificed if they are obliged to change their stations. In his recent annual report Major-General HANCOCK strongly and wisely, as we think, urged this action.

We hope that in any discussion that may come up in relation to the retired list this matter may be considered.

The text of Mr. BUTTERWORTH's bill, H. R. 2905, is as follows:

A BILL to amend section 1244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, chapter 2d, title 14th, relating to the Army.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That section 1244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1244. When any officer has served forty years as a commissioned officer, or is sixty-two years old, he shall be retired from the active service: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the General and Lieutenant-General of the Army."

Retirements under this section shall be in addition to those now authorized by law.

That said original section 1244 be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

The bill was read twice, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

We are first informed by a printed and published letter that Mr. Edmund Hudson, the late proprietor of the Washington military paper purchased by us, last summer, has a grievance against the proprietors of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Such engagements as we made with Mr. Hudson were carried out strictly, and to the letter, liberally and to his apparent satisfaction, and we were not aware until now that Mr. Hudson assumed to have cause of complaint against us. His former subscribers, however, have reasonable ground of complaint and resentment against Mr. Hudson. He published a military paper and conspicuously announced that it had a more extensive circulation among the officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy than any other, whereas it never had more than a few hundreds of subscribers, and never was in a condition to promise a profitable existence or any prolonged existence at all, unless Mr. Hudson was prepared to work for nothing, and to lose money besides. Those who trusted to his announcements found themselves sufferers from their credulity, as we do now from his readiness to pervert facts, and to deliberately violate his written agreement and his repeated personal assurances. We leave our readers to form their own judgment of the conduct of a man who starts a paper one December, gathers in all the advance subscriptions he can get, sells out in July, and then the next December bids for new subscriptions for a new paper. In both cases, moreover, Mr. Hudson divested himself of personal responsibility; in

his first paper, by putting forward an irresponsible subordinate and concealing his own name, and in the second, by shielding himself behind an alleged joint stock company.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

For the first time in many years Congress has shown a willingness to take into serious consideration the defencelessness of our seacoast, and to begin the work of providing a remedy. The gain in this year's fortification bill is not great, but it is at least a gain. It seems incredible that a Congress which could spend five millions for river and harbor improvements, could allow but \$150,000 for "fortifications and other works of defence," after years of neglect, and in response to an urgent call from the Chief of Engineers for \$3,188,400. That, however, is precisely what the 45th Congress did. Its successor has at least taken a step in advance. The bill which was introduced into the House, and passed with trifling opposition, appropriates \$375,000. Of this sum, \$100,000 is for the repairs of fortifications; \$225,000 for armament, and \$50,000 for torpedoes. The increase in the bill over last year's consists in the armament portion; for whereas that item was but \$125,000 last year, this year it has been increased to \$225,000.

We cannot but feel some pride in the gain thus achieved, which the JOURNAL has labored so hard to bring about. The difficulty each year has been to get Congress started at all in the way of an increase of the usual appropriation for heavy guns. Last spring, however, the special effort made in the JOURNAL through the admirable articles contributed by Gen. GILLMORE really promised success. These articles were taken up and echoed by the daily press all over the country, and other articles similar in style and thought were inspired. In the latter part of summer and in the autumn we continued the work, in a number of articles, which were brought to the attention of Congressmen. The result is that what once seemed almost impossible has been done—Congress has increased its annual appropriation for heavy guns.

We do not, however, regard this as anything more than the first fruits of past efforts. We hope that a persistent presentation of the needs of our Navy and of our forts will result in much larger increases—or, certainly in holding, year after year, the gain now secured. It is the first step that costs; and henceforward the work will be easier.

The leading speech made in the House debate on the Fortification Bill was that of Representative Cox of New York, and was a masterly presentation of the subject. Illustrating the needs of the country, and the methods of supplying them, Mr. Cox said:

Up to 1866 most of the improvements in ordnance originated in this country. The same is true of projectiles, powder, and gun metals. It appears from official reports that we have on hand three hundred 15-inch smooth-bore cannon. When those were made they were the largest in the world, and up to 1866 the most powerful. They are comparatively useless now, except for conversion into 11-inch rifles, which are very effective guns.

Every city, large and small, situated on our sea-coast from Maine to California is directly interested in this question of coast defence. Under no conceivable circumstances could we arm our coast fortifications effectively in a less time than three or four years, even if all the available gun-making machinery in this country and all the money in the Treasury were to be placed at the disposal of the ordnance officers.

England is already bountifully supplied with modern ships and guns. She appropriates every year nearly \$10,000,000 for new guns and equipments for them. Krupp, in Germany, employs in his works about fourteen thousand men, and Sir William Armstrong, in England, about half that number. Our works, General Benét says, are and have been practically idle for nearly ten years. Here is a picture of a possible peril taken from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In New York Harbor stands a fort whose largest artillery has a range of four and a half miles and throws a missile weighing four hundred and fifty pounds; a few feet beyond the fort and a half mile is a European ironclad, which, unreachably by the missiles of the fort, throws from its forward guns, which have a range of nine miles, twenty-five hundred pound shells into the heart of New York, while with its after guns it sinks a few little American ironclads, penetrating their armor with ease.

Let this picture stand for every other exposed city on our coast. It shows at a glance what the situation may be in case of foreign complications and war. As a member from the city of New York, is it not my duty to call the attention of Congress to its peculiar exposed condition? The monster guns and gun machinery of other nations turned out on the Mersey, Clyde, and Tyne, and the heavy steel armor of the ships, even of such second class powers as Brazil, Italy, and Spain, warn us to be provident, vigilant, and progressive if we would protect our seaports and cities and vindicate our national position.

We do not, however, need to reproduce in full for the information of our readers, the impregnable array of facts and arguments presented by Mr. Cox. Enough to say that it was well adapted for its purpose and that its statistics were from good authority, and effective. We trust that even before the present session is over the question of heavy guns may again come up for legislation. Meanwhile there is cause for congratulation on what has been thus far achieved.

ATTENTION is called to Secretary's notice, Military Service Institution, on page 386.

ADMIRAL AMMEN is reported in the N. Y. Herald as saying that General Grant is to accept the presidency of the Nicaragua Ship Canal, and make it the crowning work of his life; this acceptance being conditioned, however, upon the grant of a concession by the Government of Nicaragua and the organization of a company with the requisite capital. As to the concession the Admiral has no doubt. As to the capital he says: "I know that I am dealing with very large figures, but I know whereof I speak when I assure you that the financial question no longer is an obstacle." The Admiral deprecates the prominence given to himself in the matter, says he went to Paris at the urgent request of Gen. Grant, does not intend to take part in the enterprise, and intends to live and die in the Navy. The Admiral congratulates himself that M. de Lesseps is to visit Panama in the rainy season, when he will find the Chagres River in a state of flood that will sweep away all his illusions—the bottom of his canal being one hundred feet under water. An article in the January number of the North American Review by M. de Lesseps concludes with a description of what has been done at Suez, and says: "All this, nevertheless, has been accomplished, and I know at the cost of what efforts it has been done, I do not hesitate to declare that the Panama Canal will be easier to begin, to finish and to maintain than the Canal of Suez." So the doctors differ.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Washington Herald, "V. S.," says with reference to a paragraph published in the JOURNAL of Nov. 16 on the rearrangement of assistant surgeons U. S. Army: "The statement that the 'ablest papers on the subject of the Attorney-General's decision were from officers who were greatly benefited by that decision, but they contended that the justice of it was glaring,' is incorrect. But one such report was made, and that by an officer who could well afford to be generous on this point, and for that reason should, in good grace, have been silent. We yield to no one in esteem for this accomplished officer, but the 'savant in his studio' should not take it upon himself to speak authoritatively on questions under which his comrades on the frontier smart. For much importance has been attributed to this report—the fact that it is unfavorable to its author proves merely the intensity of his convictions, but by no means the correctness of his views. We well know that we do not muster many friends among the officers in Washington. Different from other branches of the Service, the volunteers do not hold high rank in the Medical Corps, with one notable exception. Let it be hoped that this distinguished officer, himself for years the victim of musty prejudice, will identify himself with the cause of the volunteer surgeons, and thus earn their lasting gratitude."

GENERAL ORDERS issued from the War Department during the past week, regulate the pay of military clerks employed at the Headquarters of Divisions and Departments, and by the officers of the Staff Departments stationed thereat, and at other points. So far as we are able to judge the orders in question are most equitable in their adjustment of the various salaries to be paid this class, and have given general satisfaction among those concerned. This action by the War Department results no doubt from the action of the board recently convened to look into the matter of salaries. The great trouble in the matter seems to have been to ascertain just what compensation military clerks are fairly entitled to, in comparison of their services with those employed in similar capacities in civil life. The orders meet the case, and we trust will be effectual in disposing of this vexed matter, which, so far as the JOURNAL is concerned, has been a never failing (or ending) source of correspondence.

THE Army and Navy Gazette, one of the best military authorities in Europe, in an editorial, from which we make an extract elsewhere, says: "With regard to equipment no better weapon would be found than a Winchester rifle." A despatch, dated Los Pinos, Nov. 7, says: "Every Ute at the agency carried with him more arms than any two soldiers of the Regular Army could muster, a Winchester rifle and two revolvers being about the allowance to each man." Throughout Europe the Winchester rifle is very popular, not only as a military arm, but for sporting purposes as well. Large numbers are sent to India; the Turks during their late war armed their cavalry with them; the Indians of the Plains prefer these guns to all others; Gen. MacKenzie urged the War Department to arm his regiment, the 4th Cavalry, with the Winchester; the State authorities of Texas have asked that their militia be furnished with the Winchester rifle instead of the Government regulation—the Springfield. The Utes are armed with the Winchester rifle.

THE next paper to be read before the Military Service Institution of Governor's Island is one by Gen. H. L. Abbot, of the Corps of Engineers, on "The School of Submarine Mining at Willet's Point." The reading will take place in the rooms of the Institution on Saturday, January 10, 1880, at 12 M. We know of no one more competent to deal with the subject generally and specially than Gen. Abbot, and no doubt there will be a large attendance. In fact there should be, if the purposes of the Institution are to be carried out, and the members should take every opportunity to avail themselves of the professional knowledge conveyed in the interesting papers periodically brought to their notice.

THE United Service for January, 1880, contains an article on General George H. Thomas by General R. W. Johnson, U. S. A.; "In Memoriam," by Lieutenant Stevens, U. S. N.; "A Chapter on Peru," by Commodore Simpson, U. S. N.; "A Chapter of Mythological Astronomy," by Lieutenant Kelley, U. S. N.; "On the Dead Year," by Commander Gibson, U. S. N.; "Congress and the North Pole," by Captain Howgate, U. S. A.; "About Heliographs," by Lieutenant Reade, U. S. A.; "A Powerful Navy Not Dangerous to Civil Liberty," by Captain Luce, U. S. N.; "Incidents of the Recent Campaign Against the Utes," by Capt. Payne, of the 5th U. S. Cavalry.

"TOBIN'S Chili Sauce" seems to be creating no little stir in the Army, and the senior inspector-generals have been sent to various subsistence departments to look after it and ascertain the cause of the hubbub. If it can be dispensed with in our service, possibly the Peruvians might consent to take it off our hands, especially if not so hot as when originally prepared. But perhaps they also have a large stock on hand. Possibly the suggestion of the old lady to her servant in regard to certain cold scraps might be useful, "If they are totally uneatable let them be given to the poor."

WE publish this week a statement made by the President of the National Guard Association, Gen. Wingate, of the objects they are seeking to accomplish. It is understood that the matter will receive early attention from the House Committee on Military Affairs, and that something will be done to put the militia of the States upon a more efficient footing. Gen. Wingate and Gen. Albert Ordway, of Washington, had an informal hearing on the subject before the committee Dec. 17.

CHRISTMAS falling upon our publication day, we shall next week go to press on Friday night instead of Thursday night, as heretofore. Hereafter we propose to change the day of going to press from Thursday to Friday, giving the news of the week a day later. We mention this to account for the later receipt of the JOURNAL hereafter.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests a "loan exhibition" at Washington in the winter of 1880-1881, of relics, such as swords, cimeters, watches, etc., held by descendants of our military and naval heroes—presents from every nation in the world. The suggestion is a good one, and the exhibition would be likely to prove interesting.

THE effect of the improvement in business throughout the country is felt in the decrease of enlistments for the Army, which has of late years been obtaining an exceptionally desirable class of recruits, a larger proportion than usual being native born.

It is expected that a new Army Register will be ready for issue by Feb. 1, 1880. The numerous changes which have taken place since the last one was prepared makes the intelligence very welcome.

THE N. Y. World's Washington correspondent reports General Dibrell, of Tennessee, member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, as saying that he believed nothing would be done this session in the matter of any reorganization of the Army. He said: "There are too many conflicting interests at stake. Each officer of the Army has his friends in Congress who look after his welfare, and although I believe the Army needs reorganizing yet I am confident nothing will be done." "The Fitz-John Porter case," he said further, "will come up after the holidays, and the resolution that Gen. Bragg introduced to-day will be passed."

H. WALDSTEIN, of 41 Union Square, New York (and No. 5 Kohlmarkt, Vienna), publishes a neat price list of spectacles, eye-glasses, optical goods, etc., manufactured and imported by him, amongst which are his "U. S. Army and Navy Glasses," at prices ranging from \$11.25 to \$27.50; also reconnoitring field glasses, officers' sling telescopes, etc. He has a varied assortment suited for every service, and we advise those desiring to purchase goods in his line to send for one of his catalogues.

THE French War Office has decided that, on and after next July, all infantry captains are to be mounted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the freest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE "OPEN LETTER" TO THE SECRETARY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I should be the last person to withhold sympathy from a bereaved woman, but I think it no more than proper to protest against the unfair inference likely to be drawn by uninformed readers of an "Open Letter" to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy from "A Warrant Officer's Wife."

The position of warrant officer is not forced upon any one. It is, on the contrary, largely sought after by numbers of men whose familiarity with the service indicates exactly the comforts and discomforts it can and does provide for them. With their eyes open they seek these warrants—I had almost said in swarms.

Admitting for the sake of argument the statements contained in this open letter, I submit that orders to such a ship (for she is by no means an exceptional case) formed part and parcel of this officer's expectation of duty. His quarters were not only where they have always been in this class of vessel, but were properly shared with a messmate in accordance with approved regulations.

That this warrant officer should have remained on deck as much as possible was no more than belonged to a right performance of his particular duty. I am at a loss to understand the official necessity for his keeping below and burning candles during the day time.

As it is impossible to rebuild our ships for the comfort of these gentlemen there remains another and more satisfactory solution to the implied problem—to gradually reduce the number of warrant officers and not to send them on board of 3d and 4th rate steamers, where their quarters are necessarily restricted and their services of problematic value. There is a growing opinion in the Navy that the useful percentage of this class of officers is steadily decreasing. Indeed, their total abolition on board ship would by no means be universally regretted.

As I do not even know who or what this officer was, my letter should be accepted in the purely impersonal spirit in which it is written.

Respectfully,

C. F. GOODRICH,

Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. Navy.

P. S.—As to the nuisance of coaling through deck plates, cannot our naval constructors arrange chutes through the ship's side, delivering directly into the bunkers? Such things have been done before.

C. F. G.

SMALL ARM TARGET PRACTICE FOR BLUE JACKETS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It was but a few weeks ago that the following paragraph appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, it having been taken from an Eastern paper:

"Some rifle matches lately brought off at Shanghai, between the volunteers, H. M. ship *Egeria*, the American ship—, and the French ship *Champlain*, do not appear to have been entirely satisfactory in comparison with the volunteers, the total points being: Shanghai Volunteers, 609; *Egeria*, 412; *Champlain*, 206; American man-of-war, 186."

In remarking on the match the correspondent says: "Seamen are provided with weapons the best that science can produce, but singular to say, they are not taught how to use them." How true this statement is can be ascertained on inquiry. That the sailors of the Navy are not the best of marksmen we all know, but the fact must be admitted, they are well and thoroughly instructed in small arm drill, and the small score recorded above is the fault of the system and not the fault of the officers and men.

The drills as now carried out on board men-of-war, are everything that could be desired under the circumstances; but when you come to target practice, how few are the favorable opportunities offered on board a sea-going vessel! Commanding officers of naval vessels vie with each other in carrying out instructions concerning target practice, but why is the practice so bad and such small scores obtained? The Navy to-day is in the same situation that the Army found itself a short time ago—without a system. It is not my purpose to make a loud growl, without suggesting a remedy for the evil; and the common saying "Cannot hit the broad side of a house," is only too true. Instead of all this battalion drill and show, if we devoted the time to target practice, would it not be a great gain to the Service at large? Sighting a rifle is not sighting a big gun, but who for an instant doubts that a good shot with one is easily taught the other? I know full well the objections made by so many officers of the Service to soldiering. It is all very well to say too much "Zoo-Zoo" every time anything happens to a naval vessel, but better be too much "Zoo-Zoo" than too much nothing.

The expense of cartridges is not so great. When the empty shells are saved and turned in to store, cartridges will deteriorate, and it would be much better to use them.

Again, a great saving can be made by using round balls and reduced charges. Target practice cartridges could be made from old ammunition at little expense; by using 10 grains of powder a short range is obtained, and the practice would be with the same weight of gun, trigger pull, sights, etc., as used in actual battle.

The expense of sending sailors to Creedmoor every fall meeting would not be very great. The Army are now sending men from every part of the country to compete for the Fall prizes offered there, and I am told by an officer, high in rank, that the results in a few

years will be astonishing. There is no doubt that the several training vessels could send their boys there; still there is great objection to allowing part of a ship's company to be withdrawn, even for a few days. They generally come on board again too good for the Navy, and should they take in a Paris Exposition, it would be found on their return to duty they would not be able to speak any thing but French. But any fleet, after having been assembled for the annual drills, inspections, etc., by the admiral, could send their men ashore to compete for prizes, each ship sending six men selected from her company. Let it be ship against ship, and the winners to wear the six squadron medals for the year.

NON COMPOS MENTIS.

BLACK LEG AND WHITE FEATHER CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your issue of Nov. 8, "Uniform" and "A. T." have a word to say, regarding, in a general way, the final result of the long, careful, and laborious action of the Equipment Board, as, in a somewhat modified form, it is given to the Army by G. O. 76, c. s., H. Q. A., for its benefit?—the improvement of its present status?—the casting of odium on members of the Board? Who shall say? Take your pencils, colonels of cavalry, of infantry, and officers eligible to similar details of artillery, and note the perhaps insignificant fact, that a Board may sit in earnest efforts for long months, in strict compliance with the orders convening it, working out with greatest care, with insight born of actual and hard experience, with judgment extraordinary but not surprising when the personnel is considered, and with even artistic taste, the questions submitted to it, to have its findings, its conclusions, the climax of all its labors, well-say "G. O. 76d."

Learn the fact, "my comrades," for it is a fact, and one on record too!

When your Board is constituted, spare your labors, and your sittings, and your conscience, and give your time to your club and your inclination!

Gentlemen of the Board: permit an officer of infantry to add his humble opinion to those of "Uniform" and "A. T.," and thank you earnestly and sincerely for your efforts in behalf of his corps. It seems to him that the judgment which prompted your action was sound, your recommendations invaluable, one and all, and the taste which dictated to you in the matter of dress, artistic. But these expressions are in accordance with the findings of the Board, and therefore to be condemned—utterly!

Would to Heaven, "A. T.," that your simple suggestion might be heard, and the infantry given "a facing," and that facing, buff.

And this brings to the fore G. O. 76 once more. *Vide*. "The capes of the overcoats to be lined with flannel, the color of the facings of the corps. *Approved*." Now the Board made our facings white, which was "disapproved."

Will you, therefore, please tell me, "A. T.," to which shall I give precedence, the white on my head, the sky blue on my shoulder, or the black on my legs? With which of these shall I line the "capes of my men?" "Sky blue," say you? Oh! no! Impossible, my friend. The exterior is sky blue.

And we have not learned that there is any warmth in the color. It would be a reflection on G. O. 76 to say that it directs sky blue to be lined with sky blue as a facing, in the general acceptance of the term. I await your answer.

"The uniform worn during the Civil war became familiar to every man, woman, and child in the country. Any change now should be back to that then worn and made historic."

This is incontrovertible, of course, and I have but little to say regarding it. It is a case where familiarity has bred honor, and not contempt!

But honor queerly (unwisely?) proportional to the number of "familiar uniforms," with which the nation encumbers itself, through each succeeding Congress. *N'est-ce pas?* Therefore we will continue to conciliate!

But true it was made "historic." No. 76 is right there. Only a pity that this "spirit of '76" has not obtained throughout, and we might now be luxuriating in the delightful attire of our grand-daddies of the Revolution!

"The adoption of helmets of patterns submitted for all persons in the line of the Army. *Disapproved*." "The present uniforms are good enough, helmets for mounted troops, hats for foot troops." Of course this logic, or reasoning, or whatever it may be, puts a quietus on any argument. It is so brief, terse, laconic! It is vastly superior to the teachings of experience, or wisdom, howsoever acquired.

And so on with 76, *ad nauseum*—

We have asked for bread and have been given a stone.

Any further asking, "A. T.," will, in my opinion, only increase the energy and method of transmitting the same, as, for instance, the action of 76 *pur et simple* on our cuff ornaments. Still, I will place my feelings on record beside your own, and to your prayers for a facing; buff let it be, with all my heart. Join mine for the Board's helmet, which replaces the dress hat (which *en passant* is not "historic") the fatigue hat and the forage cap, two sets of detachable trimmings, making it either of the three.

Give us these two and we will try the *esprit de corps* once more. But as it is we feel—well, a little neglected, and perhaps a little sore. Yours truly,

—TH RIFLES,

"Black Leg" and "White Feather" Corps.

THE Pennsylvania branch of the Society of the Cincinnati commenced in 1810, accumulating a fund for the erection in Philadelphia of a monument to Washington. This fund, which in 1820 amounted to only \$3,576.59, has, by good management, now grown to \$125,000 and designs for a monument have been called for.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1879.

THE officers of the Army will be pleased to learn that Mr. Plumb has introduced into the Senate a bill to make an additional Article of War. The first section of this bill is to the effect that "Any officer serving with troops, or any soldier not on furlough, who gambles, bets, or plays for money or other valuable stake or consideration, at any game of cards, or otherwise, shall be brought to trial by Court-martial, and upon conviction, punished as follows: if an officer, by dismissal from the Military Service, or such other punishment of less grade as may be inflicted by the sentence of a Court-martial; if a soldier, at the discretion of the Court:

Provided, however, That any officer of the Army, whether or not serving with troops, who, by gambling, betting, or playing at cards, or otherwise, shall win money from a junior or inferior officer, shall, upon conviction by a Court-martial, be punished as hereinbefore provided in the case of an officer serving with troops."

Section 2 of the bill prescribes that any post trader who allows gambling in his store shall have his appointment revoked; and section 3 makes it the duty of all commanding officers of posts to proceed against offending officers and men, and to report to the Commanding General of the Department or to the Secretary of War all delinquent post traders, upon pain of being themselves proceeded against as violators of the Sixty-second Article of War.

There, now, we will have the morals of the officers and men improved, and if we cannot be an Army respectable in size, we will have the most virtuous Army, and the only one in the world that cannot gamble.

But there is something about the first section of the bill which we think discriminates against the officer or officers of the little game at poker who happen to be senior to the others in rank. The officer who plays cards any where and wins the dimes of the junior is to be tried by a Court-martial, but the lieutenant can win all the money in the captain's vest pocket and take his I. O. U. for untold amounts of money, and he is to go scot free. Let us state the case more forcibly. A party wishes to take a little game of five cent poker. They have to go down to Luke Murrin's grocery in town, for they cannot play at the store at the post for fear of the Colonel, who has to keep his eyes skinned for such conducts. Well, the lieutenant bets ten cents on a poor hand, and the captain goes a quarter better on a full. I hope you follow me thus far. Then the lieutenant sees the quarter and goes a half better. Now the captain knows that he has got him, but if he calls and wins the pot he may be ruined forever, for who knows that there may not be a spy in the room who will immediately inform on the captain and have him brought before a Court-martial? We hope we have made the injustice of the first section of Mr. Plumb's bill plain, and that before the final passage of the bill it may be so arranged that a really square game of draw can be made to bear equally upon all the parties who choose to defy the law; and particularly does this seem to be eminently proper as some of the lieutenants are older in years than their captains. With these remarks we submit this question to Mr. Plumb.

Senator Maxey has succeeded in getting the Senate to agree to the appropriation of \$200,000 for building posts on the Rio Grande, and the troops to be stationed on that line will be comparatively comfortable, as the House will probably agree to the bill.

The amount appropriated in the House bill for fortifications is scarcely sufficient to keep the permanent works which have been commenced from going to ruin. We may yet live to rue the day when some \$50,000,000 were promised from the treasury to pay arrearages of pensions—that no one ever expected or even hoped for—instead of devoting the same amount for building works that would ensure the safety of our sea coast. But the Pensions bill was a political affair, and few of the members of Congress dared to vote against it.

A bill which has attracted considerable attention, and which, if passed, will stand as a precedent, is of no small interest to the officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. Mr. Ingalls, from the committee on pensions, reports a bill for the relief of Commodore W. B. Whiting, retired; and the consideration of this bill has given rise to an animated, although not angry, debate in the Senate. Commodore Whiting was of the date of 1829. He became a Lieutenant in 1841, and in 1852, while under verbal orders to join the Japan Expedition, he was thrown from a carriage and his spine was dislocated, which caused a paralysis with the entire loss of the use of his lower limbs. In consequence he was, by the act of 1855, placed in the reserved list, but at different intervals he was employed in the naval bureau until the passage of the act which prohibited the employment of officers on the retired or reserved list. Under the law permitting promotions on the retired list up to the grade of commodore, he has been promoted to that grade, but this promotion does not carry with it the pay, or the retired pay of the grade, beyond that of the grade upon which he was retired.

The commodore made application for a pension, but his appeal was rejected by the Commissioner of Pensions on the grounds, first, that he was not disabled while in the line of his duty, and, second, that he was already drawing pay as a retired officer, and he quotes section 4724 of the Revised Statutes in this connection.

Senator Ingalls, in reporting for the committee, says:

The committee are of the opinion that the disability of which Commodore Whiting complains did occur in the line of duty, and he is entitled to a pension for the same injury which caused his retirement. They consider that the case of Commodore Whiting comes clearly within the provisions of the statutes—that he was, subsequently to his injury, employed in a lower grade of the service, and but for that injury he would have had full, instead of retired pay, and would have remained in the line of promotion.

And the committee report a bill granting a pension, and recommend the passage of the same.

In the discussion which took place in the Senate on Thursday last, a good many questions were asked as to the present status of the commodore, the pay he was

now receiving, etc., etc., and there was an unwillingness to rush the bill through without more information; "for," said one Senator, "we may establish a precedent that will one day come back to plague us." So the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday of this week.

As Commodore Whiting is a helpless invalid, his friends would be very glad to see him in the receipt of a slight addition to his pay; but there are so many cases that are precisely similar to this, all of which would naturally expect to get the same relief in case this bill should pass, that we can scarcely hope for favorable action by both houses.

En attendant, the commodore has petitioned the Senate for a committee to examine his plan for a confederation of all the nations on this continent. While it would be very nice to see a "happy family" of nations on this side of the water, we are inclined to think that the commodore's plan will be considered a little visionary, and that the petition will find a place to sleep where there is no waking. The belief which the commodore indulges in, that the provinces in the Dominion of Canada would be glad to throw off their allegiance to Great Britain and come into a confederation in America is one that he will be severely alone in. If there is any one thing that makes the average Canadian proud, it is the thought that he belongs, body and soul, to Great Britain, and especially to England; and he will do anything but tear his allegiance away from the mother country.

The postponement of the consideration of the nominations for Army promotions by the Senate is thought by some to indicate that there has objection been made to some of the recent appointments from civil life. It has been said that some of the young gentlemen could not possibly pass any examination, and that they were appointed after it was so reported. At any rate it is rumored that there will be trouble about some of the confirmations. EBBITT.

CONGRESS.

THE Pension Appropriation Bill passed the Senate.

The Fortification Appropriation Bill has passed the House. It appropriates for the preservation and repairs of fortifications \$100,000, and \$50,000 for the preparation of torpedoes for harbor defence. The item for armament seacoast fortifications, including heavy guns, howitzers, powder, etc., had been increased by the sum of \$100,000, so that that item of the present bill amounted to \$225,000, in place of \$125,000 last year.

The bill making appropriations for acquiring sites and the erection of suitable posts for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier has passed the Senate (\$200,000 is the sum appropriated by this bill.)

The joint Resolution (S. R. 26) to transfer the arsenal property in the city of Charleston, S. C., to the trustees of the Holy Communion Church Institute for its use has passed the Senate, and on receipt in the House was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Butterworth introduced a bill (H. R. No. 2905) to amend section 1244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, chapter 2, title 14, relating to the Army. The bill is relative to the retirement of officers of the Army, and provides that after they have served 40 years as commissioned officers, or have attained the age of 62 years, they shall be placed upon the retired list, except in the cases of the General and Lieutenant-General.

Letters were received by the House from the Secretary of War transmitting reports of Board of Engineer officers on the dredging of the Detroit River; necessity for increased force in order to properly care for the War Department building, etc.; concerning work on the north wing of the State, War, and Navy Departments building; petition of Company E 5th Cavalry for relief on account of losses sustained by fire; petition of Capt. D. H. Brotherton, 5th Inf., and Asst. Surgeon A. C. Girard for relief on account of losses by fire; papers in case of Colonel Jas. Belger, U. S. Quartermaster; report of Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan, as to stations of troops in order to control the squatter emigration threatening the Indian Territory relating to certain tenements adjacent to Fort Barrancas, Fla.; recommending gratuitous issue of clothing to certain soldiers of the 5th U. S. Cavalry.

The Bill (S. 744) to amend the 103d Article of War was taken up in the Senate December 15th. The Bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the one hundred and third of the Rules and Articles of War be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Article 103. No person shall be tried or punished by a court-martial for any offence committed more than two years, or in case of desertion more than three years, before the arraignment of such person for such offence, unless he may meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of the limitation.

After some discussion on the merits of the bill by Senators Maxey, Conkling and Edmunds, the bill was laid over. Taken up again Dec. 16 and passed by Senate.

The full text of the resolution for the removal of the Utes, passed by the Senate, is as follows:

Resolved, etc. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, through a commission of five persons, to be appointed by the President, or by direct negotiation, as he may deem best, to enter into an agreement with such of the Ute Indians in Colorado as have not by acts of hostility against the United States, or otherwise, forfeited their rights under existing treaties, for the extinguishment of their title to their reservation in said State, and for their removal and settlement in some suitable place not in the Indian Territory, and the said Secretary of the Interior shall report his proceedings under this resolution to Congress for its consideration and approval. The expense of such negotiation to be paid by the United States, for which purpose the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The Sub-Committee of the House Appropriation Committee have agreed upon the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The aggregate sum is understood to be \$314,735, which is considerably in excess of last year's

appropriation. Provision is made for the erection of new barracks, and about half the sum asked for is granted with the understanding that the buildings may be begun, and whatever is needed for their completion will be included in the appropriations next year.

Mr. Weaver has introduced a bill to pay each private soldier, non-commissioned officer, sailor, teamster or musician mustered into the U. S. Service during the war of the rebellion the difference in value between the currency which he received in payment for his services and the standard gold coin of the U. S. in which he should have been paid.

The bill (H. R. 674) to locate and purchase a new title for the U. S. Naval Observatory and the bill (H. R. 7) authorizing 1st Lieut. F. V. Greene, Corps of Engineers, to accept certain decorations conferred on him by the Emperor of Russia, have been favorably reported to the House by the Committees having them in charge.

H. R. 2867 for the promotion of justice in the Army and Navy by permitting appeal from courts-martial in times of peace to U. S. Courts. The Bill provides that all officers of the Army and Navy who are subsequent to the passage of the act, tried by court-martial in time of peace, shall, after the action thereon of the President of the United States, have the right of appealing to the United States Court, which shall review the proceedings of the court-martial, upon regularly certified copies thereof, in case the attendance or witnesses is found impracticable, and said court shall have power to change the findings of the court-martial and to modify or abrogate the sentence thereof.

The Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate has reported adversely upon the memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Montana for the establishment of a cavalry post at or near Henry's Lake in that Territory.

The Bill (H. R. 1305) to abolish the military reservation of Forts Abercrombie, Seward, and Kansom, Dakota Territory, has been passed in the House.

The following bills have been considered during the past week:

S. R. 821, fixing the compensation of enlisted men in the Signal Service, U. S. Army.

S. R. 826, for the relief of several persons impressed into the U. S. Naval Service.

S. R. 841, making an appropriation for the base and pedestal of a monument to the late Rear-Admiral S. F. Du Pont, U. S. N.

Senate Bill 51, appropriating \$14,000 to purchase land to enlarge and protect the San Antonio Arsenal has been passed by that body.

H. R. 2777, to enable the Secretary of War to purchase land to enlarge the San Antonio Arsenal.

H. R. 2787, authorizing the President to detail an officer of the Navy or Marine Corps to perform the duties of Solicitor and Judge-Advocate-General, etc., and fix the rank and pay of said officer.

H. R. 2872, to transfer the naval hospital at Annapolis to the care and custody of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be used as a marine hospital.

H. R. 2811, for the relief of Surgeon J. G. Ayres, U. S. N.

H. R. 2816, for the relief of Captain Merritt Barber, 16th U. S. Infantry.

H. R. 2894, granting bounty lands to soldiers of the United States who served in the war of 1861.

H. R. 2949, providing for the payment of arrears of pension to the widows and minor heirs of persons who died in the United States service during the late war of the Rebellion, or who have since died from wounds or injuries received or contracted in such service.

H. R. 2977, for the relief of General Fitz-John Porter (introduced by Mr. Briggs).

H. R. 2994, regulating the appointment and compensation of paymaster's clerks in the United States Army.

H. R. 2965 (introduced by Mr. Coffroth), granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the late war of the Rebellion.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

The value of mounted infantry or mounted rifles as an adjunct, and in addition to regular cavalry, is daily becoming more apparent; and as to the cost, comparatively speaking, it would be small, depending, in great measure, on the number of regiments raised. We would suggest that each regiment should consist of two squadrons numbering 70 rank and file, each with a complement of 40 horses per squadron, thus giving a total of 140 rank and file and 80 horses. If it was found necessary to increase these numbers, it could easily be done at any moment; but to commence with, the estimated cadre would be sufficient. As excessive mobility would of necessity be a requisite feature, each troop, consisting of 35 rank and file and 20 horses, should be capable of acting as an independent body—that is, they should, at a moment's notice, be able to move and act with any portion of the Army or with any division or brigade to which they were detailed, independent of transport, and without interfering with the interior economy of the regiment itself. A certain number of men in each troop, if not the whole, should be provided with means for destroying bridges, railways, etc., and act as mounted sappers, every man, of course, in the regiment having undergone the necessary instruction for this purpose at Chatham or Woolwich. With regard to armament, we believe no better weapon would be found than a Winchester repeating-rifle, carried on the "bucket system," or slung across the back. A revolver, carried on the person and not in holsters, and a straight sword with saw back, the scabbard attached to the saddle, should be added, every alternate file having a "combination tool" (spade and pick), in lieu of the sword; a short-handled axe, slung on the off-side, would complete the equipment. To each troop one ambulance or transport wagon must be allowed, which would be the minimum of transport they could work with, as being as it were a separate corps, each troop would be forced to carry its own field-forage, shoeing-tools, farriery, etc. If it was found necessary or expedient to increase the cadre, the same proportion of horses to rank and file could be maintained, but in addition one or two Gatlings might be attached, which could be worked by the dismounted detachment; and as we previously pointed out in cases of emergency, the mounted portion would take the whole out of danger, or remove them to any position where their presence was more urgently required.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

A TELEGRAPHIC despatch from Fargo, Dec. 10, reports that the wildest blizzard in the history of the oldest inhabitant is sweeping the country from Bismarck to Duluth, and probably extending over an area of 400 miles square. It is accompanied with heavy snow which blocks the railroads.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA PROJECT.—Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, President of the National Guard Association, in a letter to the *New York Evening Post*, presents the following condensed statement of provisions of the bill Congress is to be asked to pass:

First. The increasing of the annual congressional appropriation from the \$200,000 fixed in 1792 to \$1,000,000.

Second. Abolishing the myth of the "uniformed militia" of the States, and only recognizing their regularly uniformed National Guard.

Third. Distributing the appropriation among the different States for the benefit of such National Guard, which is not to exceed seven hundred for each congressional district.

Fourth. Providing that such moneys shall be first used to provide a practicable service dress and equipments, and then for arms, ammunition and other military stores. Each State to be free to buy such military equipments as it desires under proper regulations as to inspection, etc. All small arms to be of uniform calibre and adapted for military service.

Fifth. The right of the States to officer and control their troops is not only retained, but the President's power to detail officers to command them when called into service is reduced from that now allowed by law.

Sixth. Regular inspections to be made of the National Guard, Army officers being authorized to accompany State inspectors when desired by the Governors of the various States. Such officers being given no authority over the troops, but merely to act as spectators. This has recently been done in Massachusetts with most satisfactory results. Gen. Arnold, a regular officer detailed at the request of the Governor, having been able to make many suggestions which have been found to be of great value.

Seventh. Each State receiving aid to provide a rifle range within one year and instruct its National Guard in shooting.

Eighth. To utilize the trained skill of the Regular Army as much as possible it is provided that on the request of a commanding officer, approved by the State authorities, the Secretary of War may detail an officer to act as chief of staff or adjutant of any organization, with such officer's consent, the officer so detailed being constituted while serving as a regular member of the National Guard.

Ninth. The money appropriated to be allowed to be used by a State for the expenses of encampments, and the payment of its National Guard while in camp not to exceed the rate of one dollar a day.

No legislation (says Gen. Wingate in conclusion) of a more important character is likely to come before Congress than this bill. It has been prepared by the most experienced representatives of the National Guard of nearly all the important States in the Union, and has been approved by many leading military men. It has no political bearing and is supported alike by Republican States such as Massachusetts and Michigan, and Democratic States such as Louisiana and North Carolina. It is to be hoped that members of Congress will give its provisions careful consideration, and that the coming session will not close without the adoption of some legislation of this character which will tend to place the National Guard of our country upon a par with the volunteers of England and the militia system of Canada.

Of Gen. Benét's project he says: The idea of "two hundred thousand national volunteers" must be considered as entirely chimerical. If placed under the control of the President, they would be practically an addition to the Regular Army. If enlistment should be made voluntary and the service no more than is required by the National Guard of the different States, they would be no better than those organizations. Whatever might be the case in time of war, there is no emergency now existing which would justify the organization of such a force, and neither Congress nor the country could or ought to consider the project with favor.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—The agony is over! Governor Cornell has selected the members of his military family. Of course many are disappointed, particularly the aspirants already connected with the State forces, all of whom naturally considered their claims the strongest. Rank and service should count, and when outsiders are appointed to the very choice positions in the National Guard of the State, it is no wonder that good and faithful officers feel that their time and money are ill spent. The following is the *unofficial* announcement of the chiefs of the several departments, N. G. S. N. Y., for the next three years:

Adjutant-General—Frederick Townsend, Albany, with rank of Major-General.

Inspector-General—Robert S. Oliver, Albany, with rank of Brigadier-General.

Commissary-General of Ordnance—Brig.-Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, New York. Holds over.

Engineer-in-Chief—Lloyd Aspinwall, New York, Brigadier-General.

Judge-Advocate-General—Horace Russell, New York, Brigadier-General.

Surgeon-General—William H. Watson, Utica, Brigadier-General.

Quartermaster-General—Charles P. Easton, Albany, Brigadier-General.

Paymaster-General—Jacob H. Hoysradt, Hudson, Brigadier-General.

Commissary-General of Subsistence—Charles J. Langdon, Elmira, Brigadier-General.

General Inspector of Rifle Practice—Alfred C. Barnes, Brooklyn, Brigadier-General.

Aides-de-Camp—James M. Varnum, New York; Henry M. Watson, Buffalo; Francis N. Mann, Jr., Troy; Charles S. Francis, Troy; John T. Mott, Oswego, with rank of colonel.

Gen. Townsend is an old soldier, and held the office of chief of staff under Governors King and Morgan. His experience is long and wide, and his appointment is most satisfactory to the militia of the State, and with Col. McEwen as assistant the duties of the office will be most ably administered.

Inspector-General Oliver was colonel of the 10th regiment, Albany, from 1873 to 1878, and afterwards A. A. G. 9th Brigade. He served during the late war. Gen. Aspinwall is well known as the old colonel 22d New York regiment, and as commandant of the late 4th Brigade. Gen. Russell is assistant district-attorney New York county, and is a first class lawyer. Surgeon-General Watson is one of the most prominent physicians in Utica, and a homeopathist. Of the other chiefs of departments, Gen. Barnes is the only one who has served in the National Guard, he being the present major of the 23d regiment, Brooklyn.

Brevet Brigadier-General Theophilus F. Rodenbough, U. S. Army, has been appointed Assistant Inspector-General, with rank of Colonel. The appointment is a most satisfactory one for the National Guard of the State, and the General will most worthily fill the office so ably conducted by Col. Philip H. Briggs. Gen. Rodenbough was appointed from Pennsylvania as second lieutenant 2d U. S. Dragoons March, 1861, and served with distinction during the late war, receiving the several brevets to brigadier-general, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious conduct in action. He is an officer

of the Regular Army, who has been placed on the retired list because of the loss of an arm in battle, though still in the prime of life. He is a soldier of distinguished record, a most courteous and agreeable gentleman, and we predict for him a popularity among the members of the National Guard with whom he is to be associated, which will be well deserved because not secured by any departure from the obligations of his official position. No better choice could have been made, and his selection does great credit to the good judgment of our new Inspector-General.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—Some months ago the board of officers of this regiment decided to reuniform and equip its band in one of the most gorgeous suits that could be obtained. The subject was taken up in the several companies, one and all most heartily agreeing with the decision of the board. The regiment is rich in its "uniform account" with the State, the majority of the members purchasing their own uniforms and equipments; still the cost of the proposed band outfit would exceed the surplus of State allowance, and in order to meet the deficiency a series of promenade concerts were decided on. The first of these entertainments was held at the Clermont armory on Saturday evening, December 13, the building being crowded by the very elite of Brooklyn society. Every chair in the spacious galleries was occupied, while in the main hall hundreds of camp stools were placed for the accommodation of the visitors. The regimental band under Professor Wernig was stationed on a platform erected on the Vanderbilt avenue side of the hall, and at prompt 8 o'clock the overture "Camp in Grenada" was executed in most brilliant style. This was followed by Chopin's "Polonaise Militaire" and the Bridal Chorus from Wagner's "Lohengrin," the concert closing with selections from "Fatinizta." During the performance of these selections the band received repeated applause, showing that the visitors appreciated the music and were well satisfied with their contribution toward the new dress, etc. At the close of the concerted music the hall was cleared of chairs and camp stools, while the fair visitors and their escorts vacated the galleries and prepared for the dance which was to follow. The general entertainment was in the hands of the rank and file of the regiment, committees from the several companies under S. T. White, of Co. G, as floor manager, looking after the welfare of the visitors. The programme was not a lengthy one, and was closed ere midnight, all being well satisfied with their evening's enjoyment. The next entertainment will be given on New Year's eve, December 31, at the regimental armory.

The regiment is directed to assemble at the armory, in full dress uniform, on Tuesday evening, December 23, at 8 o'clock, for review by Brigadier-General Edward L. Molineux, commanding 11th Brigade, and presentation of marksmen's badges. The following non-commissioned officers having passed satisfactory examination, have been granted warrants: Charles H. Pennoyer, first sergeant Co. G; Chas. J. Holt, quartermaster-sergeant Co. G; Lewis B. Francis, corporal Co. K; Rollin B. Yose, corporal Co. E; Wm. V. Hester, corporal Co. H; Jas. Hosford, corporal Co. K.

TWENTY-FIRST NEW YORK (POUGHKEEPSIE).—At the annual inspection by the Board of Supervisors the subject of a new armory was broached by Lieut. Marshall, Battery D. The armory of the 21st regiment is a good one, and, with the exception of a good ceiling, is sufficient for the wants of this command. The battery have good cause to complain, the dimensions of the stable they now occupy being totally inadequate to their wants. After their creditable performance at the artillery camp at Fort Hamilton, Capt. Bissell seems very anxious to perfect his command, and under existing circumstances it is a moral impossibility for him to do so. A committee consisting of Col. A. F. Lindley, Maj. Geo. H. Williams, and First Lieut. W. L. De Lacy, on the one hand, have been chosen to confer with the Board of Supervisors, and another committee on the site, which as yet has not been filled thoroughly. No doubt the Board of Supervisors will act promptly in the matter. Co. D is wrestling with the bayonet exercise, and bids fair to excel all other companies in the 21st. Co. A (Ellsworth Guard) has its annual hop on December 23, Co. G (City Guard) on the 25th, and Co. D (Scott Guard) on January 21, 1880.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—This command paraded on Sunday, December 13, as funeral escort to the remains of its late major.

At a special meeting of the board of officers held at headquarters December 10 the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the wise providence of Almighty God Major Richard V. Young has been called by death from his post of duty and his work of life, the board of officers of the 8th regiment N. G., S. N. Y., desire to record the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the officers of the regiment realize in the death of Major Young the loss of an officer of rare faithfulness, an earnest, devoted friend, a man whose personal character as soldier and citizen made him to be richly beloved by all his comrades;

Resolved, That they do hereby express their sincere sympathy for his afflicted household, assuring them of a sorrow in their own hearts which lies too deep for words.

CONNECTICUT.—The result of the muster and inspection of the brigade, National Guard of this State, on December 1, is as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.	Agg.
			1878.	1879.
General staff.....	8	—	8	8
First regiment.....	657	77	734	576
Second regiment.....	480	149	629	606
Third regiment.....	463	206	669	587
Fourth regiment.....	461	204	665	631
Artillery.....	49	39	77	37
Ind. Batt. (colored).....	237	30	267	—
Total.....	2,355	624	3,049	2,445

Per cent. of membership present: 1st regiment, 90; 2d regiment, 77; 3d regiment, 69; 4th regiment, 69; Artillery, 63; Ind. Battalion, 89. Per cent. of brigade, 77. This is a most satisfactory return, and we congratulate Gen. Smith on the attendance of his command.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—EX-CAPT. ABRAHAM L. WEBBER, Co. G, 71st New York, has been elected lieutenant-colonel of the 5th, vice Henry Gimpel, resigned. At the election there were but seventeen votes cast, the captain receiving eleven to the six of Major Koss, the opposing candidate. Captain Webber has been eighteen years in the military service of the State of New York, he having enlisted in Co. G, 71st, early in 1861, participating in the war campaigns of that regiment. He was promoted through the several grades until, in 1866, he commanded the company, which in point of numbers and discipline held its own with the best in the regiment. Some two months ago he resigned from the command intending to retire to private life, but has been again induced to accept a State commission.

—ADJUT.-GEN. A. HUN BERRY estimates the expenditures of the department of the Volunteer militia, State of Massachusetts, for the next year at \$132,600.

—COL. RODNEY C. WARD, 23d New York (Brooklyn), who has been appointed collector of internal revenue, contemplates tendering his resignation from the militia service of the State.

—THE 51st New York (Syracuse) will combine business with pleasure during the winter's drill season. After each wing drill a "hop" will take place at the armory, those attending drills to be admitted free, absentees from drills to be charged for admission. We seriously doubt the advisability of the plan; free dances will not make good soldiers.

—MR. CHAS. A. DENIKE has been elected junior second lieutenant in Separate Troop E, 7th Brigade (Eagle Troop). Mr. Denike served his time in Co. D, 7th New York, and is very highly spoken of by the officers of that command. The Troop are to be congratulated on securing him for an officer.

—THE Militaire Bouffe, 13th New York, at the armory December 12 was most successful.

—THE 71st New York propose a drill and reception at Madison Square Garden some time next January.

—CO. K, 12th New York, Capt. E. Fackner, will give a full dress drill and reception at the armory on Monday, Dec. 22. The school of the company, including platoon movements, manual of arms, loadings and firings, and skirmish drill, will be the military manoeuvres; after which the guests will dance till morning.

—GEN. J. B. WOODWARD, Adjutant-General S. N. Y., announces in General Orders that hospital knapsacks, equipped, and surgical instruments, are furnished by the State, and ready for issue. The Commissary-General of Ordnance will furnish them on requisition, but only in case of emergency.

—CO. C, 1st regiment, Connecticut, has elected ex-First Lieutenant Thos. Rigney to be captain, vice Colby, resigned. Lieut. Talcott declined promotion.

—THE German Grenadiers, Company B, 54th New York (Rochester), will give an exhibition drill on New Year's night, the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the company.

—THE Albany Times says: Gen. Frederick Townsend having accepted the position of adjutant-general on the staff of Governor-elect Cornell, has forwarded his resignation as commandant of the 9th Brigade. The troops of his command will regret the necessity for this action, but are much pleased at his elevation to a position which he will fill with honor to himself and the National Guard.

—THE 22d New York Athletic Club gave its first exhibition of athletic games at the armory on Friday evening, December 12. Wm. Childs, of Co. K, won the 50-yard run, two out of the three heats in 0:6 and 0:8½. Cos. B and F had teams of six in a "tug of war," Co. F winning by one foot; and in the trial between Cos. F and K a second victory was scored for Co. F. Andrew Thompson, of Co. K, put the shot 31 feet 6 inches. A. R. Groat won the bicycle contest in 4:40½.

—SICKNESS has always been a favorite excuse in the National Guard for absence from parades and drills, but of late years delinquents have been required to furnish surgeon's certificate, countersigned by the regimental surgeon. This has not been so easy, and all manner of dodges have been resorted to to hoodwink the court. The following is a sample of some of the certificates in use:

I sold to Joseph Foley medicine for a sprained arm this day, October 12, 1879. HENRY DIEDEL, Apothecary.
It is needless to say that the court was not satisfied with the certificate.

—GATLING Battery N, 11th Brigade, Brooklyn, held their regular social at the city armory December 15. The entertainment was commenced with a howitzer drill, under Lieut. Hoffman, to the delight of the spectators, after which music and dancing were most fully indulged in.

—LIEUT. ALVORSON CURTIS, Co. H, 48th New York (Oswego), has resigned his office.

—THE 51st New York (Syracuse) will drill by wing at the armory on alternate Thursday evenings during the season. Naturally company drills will be suspended, which will be a decided injury to the command. Battalion and wing drills are designed for the instruction of officers, and not enlisted men.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE eighth annual meeting of the members of the National Rifle Association of America will be held at the armory of the 22d regiment, 14th street, near 6th avenue, New York city, at 8 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, January 13, 1880. Hearing the annual report of officers and committees, and electing directors to fill vacancies, will constitute the principal business of the meeting. A large attendance is hoped for, and every life member is urged to exert himself to be present, promptly, at the hour named. The vacancies to be filled in the Board of Directors are to replace Col. Geo. D. Scott, 8th regiment; Maj. Joseph G. Story, 23d regiment; Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve, 1st Division staff; Hon. N. F. Stanton and Maj. Joseph Holland, 3d Brigade staff, whose term of office has expired; and Maj. James H. Jones, 12th regiment, resigned.

NEW YORK.—The returns of rifle practice of the several divisions, brigades, regiments, separate companies and troops of the State of New York, for the past year have been decidedly slow in reaching Col. Olyphant, Acting Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, while many of those which have arrived would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer in the deciphering of the classes and figures of merit. In some cases the calculations by company were made without count of the fourth class men, and yet the returns show the approval of brigade and division inspectors. In the 1st Division not a single report was satisfactory, the regimental, brigade, and division inspectors taking different views as to the method of arriving at the correct figures of merit, under the existing circulars from the department of rifle practice. Another hitch in the reports of the 1st Division arises from the circular prohibiting company musicians from competing for the marksmen's badge of the State, or shooting through the classes. In several regiments these so-called company musicians are regularly enlisted privates, but detailed as drummers, and in cases where these men have shot and won the badge, it has been decided to throw out the scores. This is decidedly unfortunate for the men whose names appear on the muster rolls, and is clearly injustice; for in regiments, such as the 5th, 8th, 11th, 23d, 32d, 69th, etc., where a life or bugle corps is added to the company musicians, the extra names are entered among the privates—the Military Code prohibiting more than two musicians per company—these extra men may shoot and win the badge, while the regularly assigned drummers are debarred under the circulars of the department of rifle practice. No doubt the commands cut off under this rule will make immediate protest.

Outside of the 1st Division, the following are the highest company figures of merit for the year 1879:

Company.	Number on roll.	Marks men.	Figure of merit.
Ninth Sep. Co., Whitehall.....	62	56	95.64
Co. A, 48th regt., Oswego.....	69	63	91.30
Co. A, 49th regt., Moravia.....	74	62	84.06
Thirteenth Sep. Co., Warsaw.....	92	63	77.07
Co. D, 16th Batt., Yonkers.....	60	36	73.00
Seventeenth Sep. Co., Flushing.....	55	32	68.54
Sixth Sep. Co., Troy.....	101	59	63.27
Co. D, 23d regt., Brooklyn.....	76	38	62.76
Co. C, 16th Batt., Sing Sing.....	51	15	60.78
Eighteenth Sep. Co., Glens Falls.....	62	30	60.48
Twentieth Sep. Co., Binghamton.....	89	47	55.95
Co. B, 49th regt., Auburn.....	42	23	55.05
Co. E, 49th regt., Auburn.....	43	23	55.01
Thirtieth Sep. Co., Elmira.....	61	25	50.16
Co. G, 49th regt., Auburn.....	44	22	50.02

The poorest return of the year's practice thus far received is that of the 10th regiment, Albany, 786 on roll, 51 marksmen; figure of merit, 9.93; and 35th Sep. Co., 86 on roll, 4 marksmen; figure of merit, 4.65.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Colonel Henry M. Boies, 13th regiment, Scranton, in publishing the results of the rifle practice of this regiment during the past season, congratulates the command upon the very decided advance which has been made both in the skill of marksmen and in the increased interest displayed in this most important and soldierly art during the past season. The "Anderson prize," offered by G. O. No. 12, c. s., was won September 8, by the team of Co. A, upon a score of 311, and this company is therefore awarded also the photograph of the Binghamton City Guards, offered by them for this purpose as a memorial of the visit to their city. To the team of Co. D, which made the second best score in this competition, is awarded the photograph of the Creedmoor team of the Binghamton City Guards. The report of Capt. Geo. L. Breck, I. R. P., shows the following marksmen in the 13th regiment: Field staff and non-com. staff, 9; Co. A, 41; B, 12; C, 13; D, 47; E, 12; F, 1; H, 8. Total, 238 marksmen. The "Colonel's crack shot badges" are awarded to—field and staff, Adj. R. Macmillan, 42; Co. A, Priv. G. B. Foster, 41; Co. D, Corpl. G. B. Hand, 41; Co. E, Lieut. D. R. Atkinson, 40; Co. C, Priv. A. R. Gould, 39; Co. B, Corpl. H. G. Fuller, 38; Co. H, Capt. E. W. Perce, 37; Co. F, Capt. T. M. Lindsay, 37. The "Boies trophy" is awarded for the second time to Co. D, having qualified 47 out of 58 men on its rolls, or 81 per cent. of its members. To Co. D, the two engravings, "The Last Cartridges" and "Le Bourget," are awarded. Co. D was the winner of a silver pitcher, with a score of 539, offered by the N. Y. Rifle Association. A part of this record is also an announcement of the winning of all three of the medals offered by the N. Y. Rifle Association for the championship of the State in three competitions at 200 and 500 yards by members of this regiment, as follows: The gold medal by Priv. G. B. Foster, Co. A, 161; the silver medal by Corpl. James A. Fuller, Co. B, 160; the bronze medal by Lieut. D. R. Atkinson, Co. E, 159, out of a possible 210. Also the names and scores of the winners of the gold "season badge," offered by the N. Y. Rifle Association, for weekly competition at 200 and 500 yards, to be held by the most frequent winner, finally awarded to Sergt.-Maj. Chamberlain, who won it five times upon the following scores: 36, 42, 39, 42, 42—201.

ACCORDING to the report of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Chase, I. R. P. 6th New York Division, the number of marksmen in each organization are as follows: Division staff, 2; 6th Brigade staff, 3; 10th Brigade staff, 7; Troop C, Syracuse, 30; Troop I, Oswego, 33; Troop M, Utica, 5; 48th regiment, Oswego, 154; 49th regiment, Auburn, 187; 51st regiment, Syracuse, 55; 26th Battalion, Utica, 25; 35th Battalion, Watertown, 33; 3d Sep. Co., Oneonta, 25; 19th Sep. Co., Lowville, 11. Total, 570.

At the request of the commanding officer Benicia Arsenal, Master Machinist Bandel will visit posts in the harbor of San Francisco, Cal., to affix new rear and front sights to the Springfield rifles requiring the same; also posts in the Department of Arizona for the purpose of changing the sights of the rifles and carbines of the companies in that Department. (S. O. 146, Nov. 25, M. D. P.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B. S.—The subscription price of the "Journal of the Military Service Institute" is \$2 per year.

INQUIRER asks for information concerning the prize offered by the U. S. Naval Institute, to whom essay is to be sent, etc. ANSWER.—The subject for the prize essay is "The Naval Policy of the United States," each competitor to send his essay in a sealed envelope to the secretary (John C. Soley, Naval Academy, Annapolis) on or before January 1, 1880; the name of the writer not to be given in this envelope, but instead thereof a motto. Essay is limited to forty-eight printed pages of the proceedings of the Institute. Honorable W. M. Evans, J. R. McPherson, and R. W. Thompson are the judges. Prize, \$100 and gold medal valued at \$50.

"A CONSTANT READER" asks if a private in the artillery—a baker by trade—can effect a transfer to the Ordnance Corps, and to whom application for such a transfer should be made? ANSWER.—Bakers are always in request in the line of the Army, and we presume therefore your services as a baker are valuable at your post—more so than they would be in the Ordnance Corps. Under any circumstances a transfer such as you mention would be difficult to obtain; but if you wish to attempt it, apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army through your battery commander.

F. L. D., SYRACUSE, N. Y., writes: Will you kindly answer the following questions: 1st. Is a man legally enlisted in the State militia, and can he be held, unless he signs enlistment papers? 2d. Does signing a call for the organization of a new company bind a man, and can it be considered equal to signing enlistment papers? 3d. If a man is sworn in, having merely signed such roll and no enlistment papers, can he be held by the State? ANSWER.—1st. No. 2d. No. 3d. Yes. The oath administered by the mustering officer is equivalent to that given to the company commandant on signing enlistment papers.

J. W. R. writes: Can you inform me the date of the JOURNAL in which an order was published appertaining to enlisted men wearing war stripes for campaigning against the hostile Indians? ANSWER.—General Orders No. 56, published in the JOURNAL of June 14, 1879, will give you the desired information. By direction of the Secretary of War this order was modified. See General Orders No. 103 published in the JOURNAL of December 6, 1879.

THE report of the Director of the New York Meteorological Observatory (Mr. Daniel Draper), Department of Public Parks, City of New York, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878, has lately been published, and gives some interesting statistics.

SOME interesting experiments were carried out on Monday, Dec. 1, at Messrs. Easton and Anderson's ironworks at Erith, under the direction of Sir William Palliser, with a view to testing the soundness of his theory relative to the bursting of a gun on board the *Thunderer*. Five rounds were fired with increasing progressive charges; the fifth consisted of one 10lb. cartridge of pebble powder, one 64lb. projectile, a second 10lb. cartridge, and a second 64lb. projectile. Thus

the gun was double loaded. No apparent damage was done to the gun, so that, in a measure Sir W. Palliser's assertion that double-loading a gun would not burst it, was verified. In addition, however, to the decreased strain due to the absence of rotation of the projectile, it must be further considered that if the *Thunderer's* gun was loaded with a double charge, the foremost cartridge was nearly five feet five inches in front of the trunnions, while in Sir W. Palliser's experiment the second charge

was barely half way down the bore, i. e., at a point where greater thickness of metal and greater resistance to rupture would be opposed to the explosive force of the double charge. Two extra rounds were subsequently fired with a view to discovering whether the gun would burst if a large air space were left between the projectile and the charge, or in other words if the shot were not rammed home. In the first instance a space of two feet was left, in the second five feet. The increased air

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"That the great American novel has not yet been written is universally conceded; that its theatre might be Louisiana and its author George W. Cable is eminently possible." This opinion of a New Orleans paper will be emphasized by the third installment of Mr. CABLE'S novel of Creole life,

"The Grandissimes,"

in the January Scribner, which gathers the threads of a brilliant narrative but partially revealed in the preceding chapters.

The illustrations in this number of Scribner are of unusual beauty. Accompanying a paper on

"The United States Life-Saving Service,"

are striking sketches by M. J. BURN, engraved by COLE and others, while an article descriptive of

"Young Artists' Life in New York"

has twenty-three illustrations by members of the SALMAGUNDI CLUB. The series by E. P. ROE,

"Success With Small Fruits,"

is winning favor from the highest authorities on horticulture. The illustrations accompanying this paper are probably the finest of the kind ever attempted in this country. The January number also contains articles on

"American Arms and Ammunition,"

by Col. CHURCH, "The Academics of Louisiana," "A Revolutionary Congressman on Horseback," by T. W. HIGGINSON, the second in the series of "Extracts from the Journal of Henry J. Raymond," "British and American Farming," by Dr. Holland, and a brilliant conclusion of HENRY JAMES, JR.'s novel, "Confidence."

In the February (Midwinter) number of Scribner will begin two important serials,

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the notice of the intended publication of which has attracted wide attention and comment. This will be a leading feature of Scribner for two years, and in the history of periodical literature no enterprise of greater magnitude or importance has been undertaken. The value of the descriptions of Russian life will be greatly enhanced by the illustrations, to secure which the publishers have been given access to Russian museums of Peter, and have been permitted to copy many paintings by great Russian artists. Original drawings by DMITRIEFF, CHARLEMAGNE, present court painter of Russia, and other French and Muscovite artists, will be given from time to time.

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space diminished the recoil from two feet to six inches. The gun was to all appearances uninjured. Sir W. Palliser is so convinced of the mischievous results of a jammed projectile, that he refused to try a round with a jammed shot, expressing his unwillingness to burst the gun which had withstood such severe tests. These experiments form an interesting prelude to those on a larger and more costly scale shortly to be carried out at Woolwich by the Ordnance Committee.

M. WACHTER says that owing to the arms of precision with which infantry are now furnished the true function of cavalry is to form a vast intelligence department. He says that Gens. Sheridan and Stuart taught valuable lessons in the employment of cavalry.

A RUSSIAN surveying expedition, consisting of six officers of the Hydrographical Department and forty-six trained seamen, are on the eve of setting out for the Pacific, where they will be engaged two or three years in preparing charts of the Sea of Okotsk and the Japanese Sea. The programme of the party includes a survey of the Amoor coast from Vladivostok to the mouth of the River Amoor, the coast of the island of Saghalien, and the whole of the coast of the Mikado's possessions bordering on the Sea of Japan. The man-of-war *Vostok* will be placed at the disposal of the expedition, as well as six small steamers and sailing cutters, and as many seamen of the Pacific fleet as the commander may require. The chief of the surveying party is Lieut. Michael Lukianovitch Onatevitch, a young but promising scientific officer of the Pacific fleet, who has already distinguished himself in his hydrographical and astronomical labors.

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The proposals of the Austro-Hungarian Government, fixing the strength of the army at 800,000 men for a term of ten years, expiring at the end of 1888, have been, according to a telegram from Pesth, unanimously accepted by the Liberal party.

ALEPPO and Tarsus are the points in Asia Minor at which surveys for barracks are said to have been made by English engineers.

THE Belgians, believing themselves to be in the horns of a dilemma, are constructing four first-class fortresses, the object of which is to check the advance of a German army upon Paris. But the uninitiated Belgians cannot help a suspicion that they may be designed to assist the invasion of their country by the French.

THE receipts from the Suez Canal have been steadily decreasing for the last two years. During the last three quarters, of 1,121 ships that have passed through the canal, 860 bore the British flag.

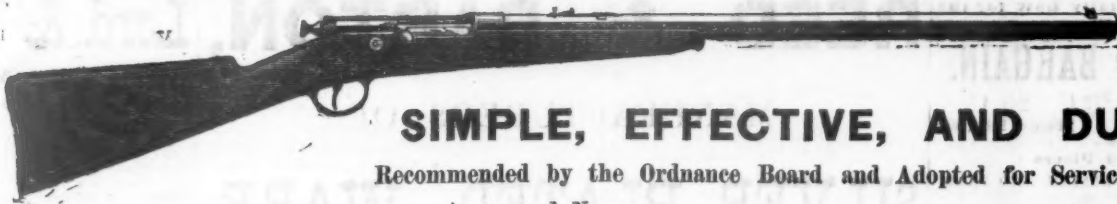
ORDERS have been issued in Prague for the formation of a class for the study of the Russian language by the Austrian officers in garrison there, and at the same time the Russian officers of several westerly garrisons have been directed "thoroughly to instruct themselves and their men in the geography of Austria-Hungary."

The experiments with the 80-ton gun were resumed at Shoeburyness on the 20th of November. A new mode of fixing the gas-check to the projectiles was employed, and appeared to be successful. The charge of powder used in the gun was, as before, four hundred and twenty-five pounds, and the weight of the projectile seventeen hundred pounds. No mishap of any kind occurred, except some further destruction of windows, and other slight damage to buildings.

THE German Admiralty is evidently pushing forward the Imperial naval torpedo service very energetically. New regulations have been lately promulgated for the guidance of the existing torpedo corps. The force is to be recruited from the grade similar to the chief and first class executive petty officers in the English service, who have already passed the examination required for their several ratings. These men are to be sent to the torpedo class at Kiel, and if they prove qualified will receive the rating of "torpedo mate" and "chief torpedo mate" as vacancies occur. Those who become perfected in torpedo science will be advanced to the rank of quarter-deck officers as "torpedists," and from that rank promotion by selection will be made to "chief torpedist" and "torpedo sub-lieutenant."

THE *United Service Gazette* reports a curious circumstance. As is well known Roman Catholic priests are not supposed to marry. Indeed, they are prohibited from marrying. To the surprise, therefore, of the British War Office, an application has been sent in for a pension by the widow of a military chaplain of the Roman Catholic persuasion, who recently died! Though opposed to the regulations of the church to which he

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Remember, the Ring we send you is a Genuine, Solid, 18 K. Rolled Gold, of medium width, and that this unprecedented offer is made only to introduce our goods and catalogues in your vicinity. Our firm is well established and reliable, manufacturing first-class goods from the precious metals. We can only send out a limited number of Rings at price named, and to protect ourselves from jewelers and dealers ordering in quantities, we will insert this advertisement but one time in this paper, hence require you to cut it out and send to us, so that we may know you are entitled to the benefits of this offer. Under no circumstances will we send more than one Ring to any person sending us stamps and this advertisement; but, after you receive it, if others are desired, we will furnish 18 K. Solid Gold Rings at prices given in our Illustrated Catalogue, varying from \$4.50 to \$18.50 cash, according to size ordered; the larger the finger the more gold is required to make the ring, hence the difference in price. Don't forget to give size of finger wanted, and what you wish engraved on the inside. Larger sizes than shown in circular sent if ordered. Stamps can be sent by mail at our risk. Address, **UNION MANUFACTURING CO.,** 126 S. Eighth St., Philadelphia.

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ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS
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VANITY FAIR TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES

Always Uniform and Reliable. 6 First Prize Medals—Vienna, 1873; Philadelphia, 1876; Paris, 1878.

Adopted by the French Government. Now on Sale in Paris.

Peerless Tobacco Works.

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Received the Highest Prize by the Jury for American made MEERSCHAUM AND AMBER GOODS at the Centennial Exposition, 1876. Manufacturer of Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar Holders, etc., etc.

PIPES MADE TO ORDER IN 8 DAYS. REPAIRING DONE PROPERLY AND AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. Illustrated Price List sent on application.

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For the Holidays

All of my goods are made from the finest Meerschaum. I guarantee entire satisfaction, and sell at lower figures than any other firm in the United States. Send for a Price-List and be convinced.

Any special designs of Pipes or Cigarette Holders sent to order within 10 days. Pipes, etc., cut from Photographs, Monograms, Crests, etc., a speciality. Pipes, etc., hollowed by the new process, repairing time and ambers fitted.

Wholesale and Retail.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

CARL WEIS, Manufacturer,
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Factories: 306 Grand Street, New York, and Vienna, Austria.

JOHN EARLE & CO.,
Army and Navy Tailors,
Two doors above the "Old South,"
No. 330 WASHINGTON STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

F. J. HEIBERGER,
Army & Navy Merchant Tailor,
595 15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

belonged, in law the marriage is recognizable, and the law officers have reported accordingly.

There appears to be an uneasy feeling among thoughtful minds in England concerning their Indian Empire. The Russo-Turkish war has, as *Broad Arrow* shows in an article on the subject, created great excitement in all Mussulman minds, from Constantinople to Mecca, from Mecca to Bokhara, and from Bokhara to Calcutta. The Afghan war seems to be a distraction, but, in reality, it is simply augmentation. "The holy men say to themselves, 'The Russian infidel punished the Sultan for maltreating the Christians; the English infidel punished the Ameer of Cabul for not receiving a mission of infidels in his sacred city. Is the second better than the first?' Moreover, as news flies fast, it is known well enough in India that we are trying hard to depose the Mussulman from his supremacy in Asia, the cradle of the human race, and that we have, or profess to have, as much sympathy for the Armenian as the Muscovites have displayed for the Bulgarians. Add to these facts that Mussulman fanatics may think their whole religion

is being threatened with an extinction they should make one supreme effort to prevent, and we may fairly conclude that the danger is not wholly imaginary. If we look at the conditions of our Empire, in a broad inductive way, we see many signs of change. The centre of gravity in India is being changed. Simla, not Calcutta, is the vital centre of government, and it will become so more and more as we add territory to India on the north and northwest. Moreover, all the additions are of one religious type. They are Mussulman additions, and of races all the more irritable because they have had so few opportunities of contact and intercourse with men of a different faith, either commercially or politically. Nothing has occurred to soften the early savagery of their views about infidels. Hence we say that the danger is greater now than it was before, that the whole Mussulman world is in a ferment, and that a revolt in India would seem to their ill-balanced minds more promising now than ever. It is a card our enemies may know how to play with with effect, and, at least, we ought to be conscious of the danger."

In spite of the sharpest rivalry, the "St. Nicholas" hotel, of New York, has retained its pristine importance, and has the most powerful hold on the public. The rates have been reduced in accordance with the times, but the standard of the hotel has been even made higher than before. A restless ambition to make this the perfection of modern hotels has kept up the rank to the highest, and no public house is more quoted at home and abroad. Table, apartments, furniture, and attendance, are simply beyond criticism.

WHY let ladies and children run their shoe heels over? Prevent it by using Lyon's Heel Stiffeners.

DIED.

[Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.]

PROUDFIT.—At New Brighton, Staten Island, Dec. 15, JOHN McLEAN PROUDFIT, U. S. Navy, in the 25th year of his age.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
Grand & Allen Sts., New York.

DRESS GOODS

About 100 Pieces Left of

Lupin's Black Cashmeres.

Guaranteed All Wool, at 40c., 42c., 45c., 55c., and 60c. per yard.

Said to be Unusually Low for the Quality.

ANOTHER BARGAIN.

50 Pieces Pure Wool Fro-coats, Entirely New this Season. 20 C. Former Price, 40c.

Also 40 Pieces

SILK AND WOOL PERSIAN AND PALM LEAF, 35c.

100 PIECES RED TWILED FLANNEL, 40c.
40 PIECES HEAVY WHITE SHAKER FLANNEL, 25c.

200 FARMER SATIN SKIRTS, \$1.25 EACH.
400 FLANNEL SKIRTS, 75c.
190 ALL WOOL MELTON SKIRTS, \$1.50.

Ladies' Cloaks and Suits.

Double Breasted Cloaks, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50.
Specially Marked For the Holiday Trade.

LARGE LINES OF ELEGANT RICH CLOAKS, FINE ALL-WOOL GOODS, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STYLES.

\$10.50.

Hundreds of Mantles and Dolmans.

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ONE THIRD LESS THAN PREVIOUS SEASON.

WALKING-COATS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, \$2.50 to \$16.50.

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TRIMMED WITH SILK.

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Less than Manufacturer's Cost

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Photographic Apparatus, latest invention. Anybody can operate it with perfect success. Complete outfits from \$3 to \$30. Chromo Photography outfit, \$2; menograph, \$2.50. Send stamp for Circulars to E. BACKMANN & CO., 328 6th Ave., N. Y.

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The Phonographic Cornet is the latest invention in the musical line. The action of this instrument is almost marvelous. It plays the most complicated airs equal to a first-class Cornet solo. The picture represents the manner of playing: simply turning the little crank on the side produces most exquisite music. The music-producers are genuine first-class Organ Reeds, and the music itself is like that of a first-class Organ played on the high notes, with the flute stops out. Any tune that ever was written can be instantly played on the Phonographic Cornet, without any instruction or knowledge of music whatever by the operator. A little strip of paper in which the tune has been perforated, is placed in the instrument, and then simply turning the little handle brings out the tune in a clear and extremely melodious manner. Selections of choice music accompany each "cornet." Any child can play this instrument; the music is very pleasing; all the new tunes can be easily obtained, and no musical instrument in the world can provide more genuine entertainment, at home or in company, than the Phonographic Cornet. Anyone can play it, and produce the latest music in a manner that will surprise everyone. The instruments are all strongly and elegantly made of fancy woods, adorned with trimmings, and silvered bolts. They are packed in a neat case, with music strips, directions, &c., &c., and sent by express to any address for \$3; by registered mail, prepaid, \$3.30. Extra tunes, comprising all the latest popular music are now ready. Address THE MASSACHUSETTS ORGAN CO., 43 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

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2 Button White Castor, (Special Lot), Undressed White Kid, One Button Extra Long Wrist, Made Specially for us by Courvoisier. \$1.50

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RECEIVERS, JEWEL BOXES, CHILDREN'S SETS, ORNAMENTAL PIECES, ETC.

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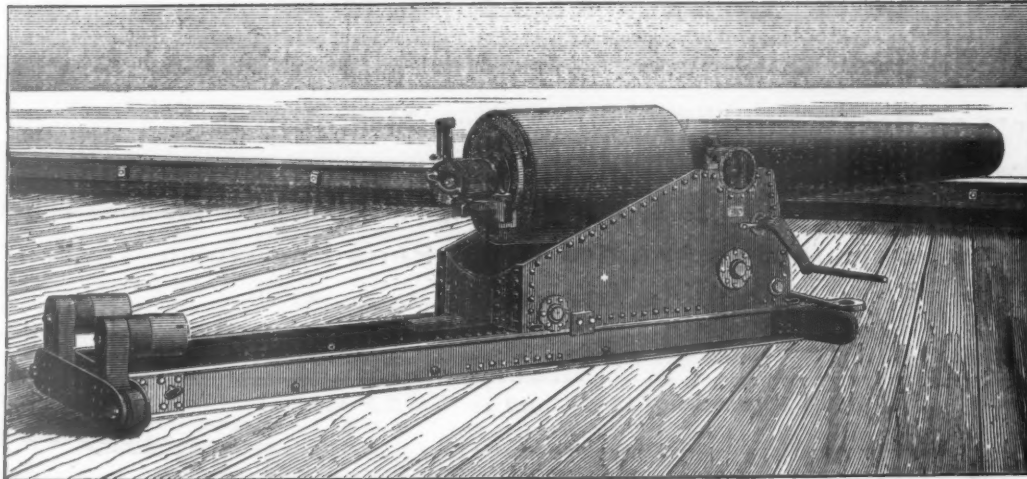
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Leland's Sturtevant House. One block from the Army and Navy Club, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th Sts., New York. Rates Reduced—Rooms with Board, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per day. Rooms on European plan, \$1.00 per day.

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For the future the "Arlington" will be under the direct management of the owner, who, by careful attention, hopes to make it everything that could be desired as a home for families for Summer or Winter. Situated on the North Shore of Lake Ontario, in one of the coolest and most healthful climates on the continent—absolutely free from all local cause of disease—the air pure and invigorating—with large grounds which extend to the lake shore, with fine lawn and shade trees—it presents attractions not easily found elsewhere.

The Hotel is built of brick—contains one hundred rooms—is handsomely furnished throughout—heated with steam and lighted with gas—electric bells in every part of the house—large billiard rooms and bowling alleys; it is believed to be first-class in all respects. Good shooting, hunting and fishing in the immediate vicinity.

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St. Mary's, Georgia, opp. Fernandina, Fla. JAS. W. THOMPSON, of Keearge House, No. Conway, (White Mts.) Proprietor.

Having taken a long lease of this charming winter resort, on most favorable terms, the proprietor will receive guests at very low rates. The hotel, which is one of the most pleasant and exceedingly well furnished, will be kept in first-class style. St. Mary's is famous for its health-giving climate, sulphur springs, and picturesque scenery. Steam Ferry daily to Fernandina. For particulars address HOTEL EXCHANGE, 111 Broadway, New York, or JAS. W. THOMPSON, Proprietor, St. Mary's, Ga.

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The subscriber having secured a long lease of this favorite hotel on liberal terms, announces

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Notwithstanding this reduction in prices the unrivaled excellence of the table will be maintained.

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Unsurpassed by any hotel in the city, and justly pronounced a model establishment in all that contribute to the excellence of its cuisine, and to the comfort of its patrons.

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